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A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

THE prudently cautious character of the present expansion of business was indicated in last week's records by a drop in bank clearings at leading cities of the country of 11.8 per cent. from the week before; and a drop in individual bank debits at forty-four cities of 9.7 per cent. (Bradstreet's figures). Both figures are between 15 and 17 per cent. higher, however, than those of the corresponding week last year. As an element in forecasting, these figures of course represent no more than a temporary attitude and condition of the general business temper. Taken in connection, however, with the trade reports which indicate a perceptible slackening in merchandise trade following the usual "January sales," in the course of which clearings and debits rose somewhat conspicuously, they may be thought to indicate that the January boom of 1925 has come and gone, leaving the field clear for the next demonstration. What that next development is to be—beyond the rather obviously reasonable prospect of a seasonal rise reaching well into the Spring—there seem to be no new signs to indicate.

Orders and Prices

An increase of activity in ordering earlier in the year is indicated by the rise in the loadings of both miscellaneous and less-than-carload freight for the week ended Jan. 17, the latest reported. The advance of just over 11,000 cars in less-than-carload—just below 5 per cent.—confirms non-statistical trade reports to the effect that small-lot orders are still the rule in trade. Miscellaneous freight, including merchandise in carlots, showed an increase of 13,000 cars, or about 4½ per cent., on a base some 65,000 cars larger than less-than-carload; but as miscellaneous must be credited with covering a part of the heavy shipments of steel which have been going out from the mills, the increase in this classification can hardly be interpreted as evidence of forward ordering in large quantities.

There seems to be no specially increased stimulus to ordering in

A slight pause in the expansion of trade—probably only a temporary slackening—is suggested by last week's considerable fall in bank clearings and individual debits. Car loadings for the second week of January showed an increase in small-lot orders which is in line with recent trade policy; no large forward ordering is in evidence. The high rate of steel production continues the outstanding feature of industry, raising an unanswered question as to how it is to be absorbed. Our steel exports since 1920 show a marked decline.

the level of commodity prices. The Fisher index rose last week to 164.4, the highest point since May 4, 1923; but this rise was mainly due to the sharp advances in wheat and flour and to the higher prices for petroleum and gasoline. There were other slight price advances, but the general tendency was to further softening. Dun's reporting forty-three declines out of seventy-seven changes last week. The increase of \$2 a ton in certain forms of rolled steel now quoted by the Steel Corporation and leading independents seems not to have penetrated the current indices. On the whole, and taking into account even the latest reports from the steel and automobile industries, the pace of business, though perhaps a trifle faster, is most moderate and promises to take its Spring acceleration in a modest temper. Nothing in the record of the last six months, or in the prospect of the coming six, now justifies any other attitude.

The Speculative Markets

The rise of May wheat to over \$2.05, while obviously profitable to the fortunate speculator, can hardly be counted a good thing for business in general, or for the farmers to whose prosperity it may be mistakenly supposed to testify. Last week's high price was a purely speculative peak, an expression of purely speculative hot-headedness. If it affects the wheat farmers at all it is most likely to lead to overplanting this Spring, while its effects on the trade

balances of the European nations who may have to buy near this high figure will in the long run not be to our advantage.

Stocks showed the increasingly familiar "sidewise" movement, which may be interpreted as a sort of entr'acte performance between a definitely bull market—and possibly something different. Except for some of the railroads and certain so-called industrials, recent returns of earnings fail to justify the present level of stock prices—always provided present levels are not an actual writing down of capital return rates. Increases in the price of crude petroleum and the patent presence of a speculative disposition in the public suggest that a boom in oil stocks may be a coming feature of the market.

Sterling's difficulty in getting much above the \$4.80 level suggests cautious thoughts in regard to the actual solidity of the rising foundation under an official return to gold parity for the pound. It seems to be accepted as fact that the rise of the last few weeks has been in considerable part due to the movement of American funds to London, where higher interest rates and the chance of profits in more or less speculative exchange have been considered tempting. Rumors that the Reserve Banks would buy sterling bills and thus give added support to sterling parity, appear to be premature; and it is not wholly clear that the present low level of reserve discount rates (which is an element in sterling

support) can be continued indefinitely. The ups and downs of the call money rate last week can hardly be taken as prognostications so long as time money remains steady at the present rates. But the fluctuations in rediscounts at the Reserve Banks and the selling of a visible bulk of their Government securities suggest the possibility of a not distant change in rates.

The Boom In Steel

The high rate of production in the steel industry continues to be the outstanding and somewhat anomalous feature of the industrial situation. With the Steel Corporation reported at the limit of its practicable ingot capacity (some 94 per cent. of the rating), and with the whole industry operating at 85 per cent. or higher, the question of how such a future output is to be used, and at rising prices, is becoming somewhat engrossing. The Iron Age reports that while the corporation's new orders in January were larger than shipments, the rate of gain in orders was below that of December. It also notes that manufacturing consumers of steel, who ordered rather heavily at the end of the year, are evidently stocked beyond their immediate requirements, having supplied themselves against future needs while steel prices (as of December and November), were temptingly low. Railroad buying of rails (direct from the mills) is fairly heavy, but is also a fairly constant element in the market. Automobile makers are expected to turn in larger orders for sheets this month. Their production of cars should normally increase with the progress of the season; definite indications, however, are not clearly given in last week's statement on the matter by Automotive Industries. This organ of the industry and trade emphasizes "stabilization" and "standardization" as needed in the industry, but says nothing of a rush of orders cities. That journal concludes, however, with a paragraph which following the shows in different may serve to point certain comment, as follows:

The wealth of the farmers continues to increase and prosperity all over the country does not cease to spread. With these facts (Continued on Following Page)

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assured and with more foreign markets being opened, there seems to be no further reason to doubt that there will be steady, though not sensational, advances in the industry this year.

Prosperity and Exports

This may well seem to the careful observer like whistling to keep up one's courage—a praiseworthy effort under some circumstances—but as information for public purposes, of doubtful wisdom.

There is no available evidence of the continued increase in the wealth of the farmer collectively; on the contrary, the most reliable information from the Middle West goes to show that although most of the farmers' expenditures since last Summer have been on old debts, the farm indebtedness situation is not yet on a normal basis. The asserted spread of prosperity all over the country is equally ill established, and the idea is specifically contradicted by the state of the automobile market.

Finally, the conjuring of a greater prosperity with the wand of exports is particularly open to suspicion at the present time. As to automobiles, export possibilities are good in certain parts of the world where long distances to be traversed and low "gas" prices make the American automobile suited to the conditions. But this appears to be notably not the case in Europe, where gasoline costs and existing taxes on motor cars, together with short travel, make the American machine distinctly unsuited to the conditions.

The Decline in Steel Exports

Considering the frequency with which the export market is cited as the guarantee of our prosperity, the facts as to the trend of our steel exports are worth attention. The Iron Age, in a detailed statistical review of the movement of steel from the five chief exporting countries, shows that the proportion of the world's exports provided by this country has steadily decreased since 1920, while those of three of our four chief competitors in Europe have markedly increased. Our proportion of the exports (England, Germany, France and Belgium being the other large exporters) has fallen from 41 per cent. in 1920 to 14.1 per cent. in 1924. England's has increased from 28.4 to 30.1; France, from 7.9 to 21.1; Belgium, from 7.7 to 25.9. Germany alone has shrunk, owing to conditions which are now passing away. Steel is our basic manufacturing industry, yet its share in the world markets is decreasing. It is pertinent to quote again the repeated public assertion of President Farrell of the Steel Corporation that a larger ex-

port market for our manufactures "is an economic necessity"—not a matter of inclination.

As a vague generality, this is agreed to by the business community; but its practical implications are little appreciated. The industry of the United States is no weakling—it would be almost ridiculous to praise its capabilities. But the inability or unwillingness of public and published opinion to see and act on the patent necessities of our position with respect to world markets is distinctly threatening to our economic well-being. We cannot remain the highest cost market in the world and at the same time command the trade of the world.

BENJAMIN BAKER.

As Others See It

A Critical Period for American Industry

From the address of James S. Alexander, Chairman of the Board of Directors, to the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, Jan. 13, 1925.

ALL will agree that in the long run the United States will profit from a resumption of normal economic life in Europe. Demand for raw materials, such as cotton and copper, is now increasing and there may be some increase in demand for American food products. However, if the Dawes plan is to succeed Germany must pay reparations by means of the export of manufactured goods. If other countries of Europe are to enjoy genuine prosperity they, too, must expand their exports of manufactures. The economic existence of Western Europe depends on an increase in these exports.

Labor costs in Europe are lower than they are in the United States. Pressure of population always tends to make labor cheap in countries heavily populated in relation to their natural resources. Since 1914 a notable development of manufactures has taken place, not only in the United States but throughout the world. France, Italy and some other European countries are of rapidly increasing industrial importance. The leading countries of the non-European world are all struggling for industrial self-sufficiency. Europe has skill, and competition between the recovering European nations is fairly certain to bring labor costs there even below present levels.

The United States must reckon on growing European competition. It is already evident in some lines that tariff walls are a very imperfect protection in the domestic market. Every practical manufacturer knows that United States production costs are now so high as to make it very difficult to export profitably except in lines where there are natural advantages such as cheap raw materials, advantages growing out of patent rights, or low costs due to the enormous domestic market and large-scale production. No appearance of impending prosperity should blind American business to these facts.

Profitwise, 1924 has been only moderately satisfactory. In some lines profits have been extraordinarily high. A large group of businesses will just make a respectable showing and a good many will show losses. There is considerable evidence that a large share of the hope that 1925 will be a better year than 1924 has its foundation in expectation of a marked general advance in commodity prices. Indeed, the index number of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has advanced eight points, from 145 in June to 153 in November. To the extent to which this advance is the result of gains by commodities which have been below the general level—and a considerable proportion of it is due to this—the upward movement so far forecasts better business, but nothing could have a more disastrous effect than a sharp general rise in commodity prices. Our price level is already high compared with many other countries. Advancing prices and their certain corollary, advancing wages, could quickly make it impossible for American manufacturers to meet the European product in markets open to both, and foreign manufacturers would increasingly find themselves able to scale any tariff wall.

Higher prices for finished manufactures would raise farmers' costs. American farmers would be thrust back into the impossible situation out of which they have been struggling, for agriculturally speaking the United States is a high-cost country in most lines, just as it is in manufacturing, and it therefore

is not the maker of the world price. The position of some other American producers of raw material does not differ from that of the farmers. The consequence of rising prices would be diminished exports, increased imports, lessened domestic consumption and business recession. It has long been the expectation in well-informed European quarters that this would be the course of events in the United States. It is yet too early to be certain that these gloomy prophecies by our rivals will not be realized.

If we are to have long continued prosperity instead of an unsatisfactory spurt in business, we must fit ourselves to meet the stiffest competition in our history. Profits will be made by the discarding of business luxuries and the maintenance of quality, rather than by means of advancing prices; or by the equivalent of price raising, a lowering of quality. In many lines, the appearance of inferior domestic goods will be an instant invitation to competition from European countries which are specialists in quality products, for Americans are discriminating purchasers.

Fair Spring Revival Indicated

From The Bache Review

There have been no developments in trade itself during the week to give any more definite idea of the future than have been conveyed by the indexes in the past two or three weeks. Some observers comment on the change in sentiment regarding the business outlook—among professional forecasters a little less enthusiasm than was at first manifested—but it is a question whether this enthusiasm was ever shared among average business executives, whose judgments are quite a different thing from what is called "sentiment" in Wall Street, where some disappointment manifests itself, that there have been no signs of a business boom.

Nevertheless, business is moving along at a satisfactory rate. Nothing appears that would negative a fair revival in the Spring, if the present care in avoiding overproduction is continued. The movement in commodity prices, which have been on an upward line for many months, has weakened a little, which might be naturally explained as seasonal at a time when some dullness is nearly always expected.

In the matter of supplies there is no especial shortage as there was at the beginning of the 1923 upward swing in business. Then, for a long period, merchants have been practising the hand-to-mouth buying method to an extraordinary and unusual degree, and shelves, generally speaking, were actually bare. In the last several months, however, the enormous amount of activity in distribution has led gradually to larger orders of the hand-to-mouth variety, and merchants, while not oversupplied, are well supplied. A deliberate movement toward betterment in business is much more dependable as indicating a longer continuance of profitable activity, and this is what seems to be taking place.

Prices and Profits

From Hayden, Stone & Co.'s Market Letter.

The railroad figures for December are generally up to expectations; in a number of instances gross earnings show an increase for the first time in several months. Car loadings maintain record-breaking proportions for this season of the year. As this is being accomplished with the coal movement, ordinarily the largest single traffic item still subnormal, there is reason to believe that as coal tonnage increases large earnings will continue. If fair speculative possibilities still exist, they are likely to be in this section of the market.

Attention has been called to the fact that between the Fall of 1923 and the Fall of 1924 there was a large increase in the security holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks to offset the lack of discounts on the part of member banks. It may be significant that within the last three weeks there has been a decrease of 175 million dollars in the security holdings of these banks. It may be fairly presumed that this step was taken with an idea of bringing some influence to bear on the money market and in this way restricting any tendency toward inflation in commodities. No doubt still further action will be taken along this line if the situation calls for it. In other words, an effort will be made to keep commodity prices on a more or less even keel and prevent any danger of such an inflation of prices as was witnessed in 1919-20 and which would again bring about the inevitable result of deflation.

The 1924 annual reports coming to

hand contain two conspicuous features. First, earnings are rather below predictions, indeed, seem rather slim as compared with the current price of many stocks. Secondly, a very strong Treasury position. Most of the leading companies today not only are not borrowers but are considerable lenders of money. This accounts in part for the lack of demand for commercial accommodation at the banks. So long as corporations maintain themselves in this position there is no danger of a serious breakdown in values.

While one or two classes of stocks have been very strong, it is now three weeks since the market as a whole has made any general advance. A considerable sideways movement denotes either accumulation or distribution. We cannot but think that stocks have been passing from strong to weak hands. There is nothing whatever in the situation to cause concern or to make one suppose that 1925 will not be a reasonably prosperous year, but the market has reached a level and a position where expectation of further speculative profit is not, it seems to us, well-founded.

"Fair"

From Bradstreet's

Trade is fully fair and industry is better than that, classing as fair to good, but there are numerous irregularities in different cities, areas and industries, indicating cross currents in buying demand or in supply. Retail trade has seemed to slow down in most sections, this partly reflecting unfavorable stormy weather, and partly the passing of the after-holiday sales stimulation. As this has been a fairly normal Winter, with all that this implies in the way of snow and cold, however, a very fair volume of final distribution has been recorded. In wholesale and jobbing trade for Spring, the progress has been leisurely, in some sections indeed disappointing when contrasted with the relatively higher speed of industry, which has scored a very marked degree of recovery from the depression of mid-year of 1924.

In many markets there seems to be growing the feeling that wholesale buying is still largely of the cautious variety for which last year was notable; that is, there are numerous sales but of relatively small volume, this latter kind of buying, by the way, having come in for a good deal of criticism in recent assemblages of wholesalers and jobbers of dry goods and kindred trades. In large Eastern markets cotton goods buying is leisurely, with some disposition noted to question any price advances. In woollens, next week's openings by the leading interest are awaited, with predictions differing as to just what recognition is to be given the marked rise in the raw material last year. Silk goods have been in fair call from manufacturers. About the best reports as to the clothing trade come from the men's branch, which sends cheerful advices. The recent advances in shoe prices by Eastern manufacturers have been held, with a fair response evoked and with higher leather prices similarly supported.

About the best reports come from what might be termed the constructive trades, with hardware, lumber and furniture sending more cheerful advices. Iron and steel send rather irregular reports, advances in steel product prices being balanced with advices of slack buying of pig iron and further weakness in scrap material, the latter giving rise to talk of its reliability as a barometer of the two trades as a whole.

Continued on Page 212.

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The Sentiment in Other Parts of the Country

Special Reports on the Business Outlook Telegraphed to The Annalist From Industrial and Agricultural Centres of the United States Are Presented Below.

Massachusetts

Special to The Annalist.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in its monthly review of business published Monday will say that business activity in New England is now at a rate almost equal to that prevailing at this time a year ago and is in fact not much less than it was during the period of prosperity in the early part of 1923. Commodity prices continue strong, with a rising tendency. Retailers report trade about equal to that of 1924 at this time. Building activity continues more active than is usual in winter. Banks have a larger volume of outstanding loans than for several years and money rates are at a relatively low level.

The market for wool is quiet. Dealers who are not carrying large stocks are inclined to think that prices of wool may be a little lower, but all, whether they are stocked up or not, appear to be agreed that the outlook for trade next Summer and Fall is good. Conditions in cottons are stationary for the moment. Jewelry salesmen returning from the road are bringing a good volume of orders.

Special to The Annalist.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 31.—More and more the textile industry is becoming stabilized so far as cost of production is concerned, for the general movement for a 10 per cent. reduction in wages has been practically carried out, and, with cotton at a fairly low level, mills will be in a better position to go after the increased business which seems to be ahead.

Purchases of cotton have been very lively in the last few weeks, indicating that mill agents do not look for a lower price of the staple. The stocking up with cotton is not reflected in any large increase in production, which is far from normal yet.

The next week or so will see another consolidation of mills, not a big one, it is true, but an indication of the efforts that are being made to keep Fall River on the industrial map. The Arkwright Mills, about the hardest hit of any by the long depression, are to be gathered in by the Davis Mills. Arkwright stock has been quoted at 25 and Davis at 105, and it is reported that the basis of consolidation will be four shares of Arkwright for one of Davis. Arkwright is capitalized at \$1,000,000 and Davis at \$3,500,000.

The Department of Public Utilities of Massachusetts, in an annual report to the Legislature, says that the steam railroads operating in the State are beginning to turn the corner of their financial difficulties, but the street railways are up against it principally because of auto-bus competition. A striking example of this competition is furnished by Rutland, Vt., where a street railway, after operating for forty years, has given up the ghost in favor of buses.

Pennsylvania

Special to The Annalist.

SCRANTON, Jan. 31.—With the return to work this week of the 12,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who had been on an outlaw strike for nine weeks, causing a loss in wages of approximately \$4,000,000 and a loss of production of 1,000,000 tons of anthracite, practically all industries of the hard coal belt, with the exception of silk mills, are working full time and the outlook for next week's business is good.

Extreme cold weather this week, when temperatures registered from 11 to 35 degrees below zero in Northeastern Pennsylvania, has caused the coal business to take a big spurt.

Kansas

Special to The Annalist.

ABILENE, Jan. 31.—Two and a half million dollars, with rediscounts against more than \$11,000,000 a year ago, State banks this week made the best showing in five years. In four months deposits have increased \$22,000,000, due to good crops

and prices. National reports place the State fourth for the last year in agricultural production value. It is estimated that only 15 per cent. of the wheat crop remains on farms to take advantage of the highest market in history, with the exception of the wartime period.

A score of bills has come before the Legislature this week to revise banking laws, especially with regard to guaranty of deposits, the fund having against it more than \$8,000,000 in certificates, bearing 5 per cent., a demand greater than legal assessments can raise. The exemption of realty mortgages from taxation and a general revision of tax laws are likely, as the Legislature is notably favorable to sound business methods.

Warm weather is melting snow, showing 10,000,000 acres of wheat in favorable condition, which promises another liberal crop. Retail trade, recently affected by cold weather, is brighter and the season thus far is more satisfactory than last year, most lines showing increases and collections being markedly better. Annual meetings of public utilities companies show much progress, with consolidation of plants a strong feature, no customer-ownership successfully interesting local capital. The further combining of electrical systems to effect economy of operation seems likely.

Live-stock conditions continue least satisfactory of Western industries, though improved as compared with last year. Feeders eagerly await Spring pastures to reduce cost of fattening. Country merchants are clearing shelves by special sales to prepare for Spring business, anticipating seasonal activity, provided prices of commodities are not raised. Clothiers declare further increases would seriously weaken trade. Labor is fully employed, with wage scales maintained. Building operations are moderate, mostly in residence construction.

Missouri

Special to The Annalist.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 31.—Conditions here indicate bigger business for 1925 in this section of the country. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in almost every line are receiving substantially larger orders than in January, 1924. W. J. Bailey, Governor of the Tenth Federal Reserve Bank District, declares the district is on the eve of a splendid year of business. "The cattle industry is the only business that has not picked up," said Governor Bailey. "Deposits in the banks are away above last year. Local banks are borrowing less money than in twenty years."

"And, furthermore, we are having a good winter, a sort of winter that rarely is followed by crop failures. O'd-timers, who have kept records of winters past, are jubilant. Conditions indicate that this section will be sitting on the top of the world in the coming year."

Nebraska

Special to The Annalist.

OMAHA, Jan. 31.—Business in Nebraska will mark time next week, as it has been doing for some time, in the opinion of Walter W. Head, President of the Omaha National Bank and ex-President of the American Bankers Association. "The tone of business in this section at present is based upon optimistic expectations, rather than actual realization," says Mr. Head. "Business next week will continue to mark time, with some gradual improvement. There will be no substantial change until the 1925 season is sufficiently far advanced to give positive indication of the yield and price for the farmers' crops. This territory has been greatly benefited by the increased value of farm products. A large part of the money thus realized has been used to pay debts. If 1925 is equally satisfactory as to production and prices, there will be a quickening of industry all along the line. In the immediate future there can be no marked change. Meanwhile, advancing grain prices strengthen the hope of both farmers and business men that 1925 will be the most satisfactory year, from a

business standpoint, since the period immediately after the war."

Illinois

Special to The Annalist.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The West is pleased at the advance in wheat and corn, better prices for hogs and sheep and at the fact that the average price of cattle is nearly the same as at this time in 1924. The outstanding feature is the confidence that is displayed by investors in taking securities and the recent purchases of wheat, which have brought in millions of dollars, not only to the pockets of the farmers, but to those who have held wheat for months, believing in the \$2 level that has been reached and passed.

It creates a better feeling all around to have prices up and there is more general buying in trade lines. Dry goods interests have had an increased run of buyers from out of town and road sales are ahead of last year. Retailers and wholesalers have had more business in January than last year and prospects are better.

Coal traffic, on the majority of the Middle West roads, is in excess of last year and revenue loadings are running around 5 per cent. better than a year ago, setting a new record. The steel industry has increased 50 per cent. within less than a year, with mills in the Chicago district sold ahead well into the second quarter of the year and prices on structural material and sheets advanced \$2 a ton, while waste material dropped \$3 to \$5 a ton.

Building permits in Chicago and the outlying districts in January were in excess of last year and buying of building materials is enlarging.

Sales of 20,000 heavy packing cow-hides were made at a small advance, while ½ cent decline was reported in heavy steers. Unsatisfactory conditions in the dressed beef trade lowered cattle values, which declined despite lighter receipts. Hogs averaged higher and lambs advanced.

Packers and grain interests are borrowing money to a fair extent and the general use for funds has increased with an expansion of trade. Call money averaged 3½ per cent. and time 4 to 5 per cent. with most loans at the inside figure. A favorable feature of the whole situation is that collections are good.

Minnesota

Special to The Annalist.

DULUTH, Jan. 31.—Although industrial leaders in the Northwest appear agreed that an area of prosperity is to be expected, none seems able to state just what branch of trade will be the first to benefit by a business revival and no one is willing to predict the date of this awaited improvement.

Conjectures range from the opening of navigation in the shipping to the Autumn of this year. In the meantime, retailers are noting a slight falling off in trade and collections are reported slow. Bankers are a little more optimistic over the future than they were a month ago, money being a little more

plentiful than it has been in recent months. The local bond market has shown signs of improvement.

Wholesalers and manufacturers of knitted goods report business as fair.

Oregon

Special to The Annalist.

PORTLAND, Jan. 31.—Business conditions in Oregon showed an upward turn this week with a better feeling on the part of farmer and merchant. The high mark reached in wheat made the Eastern Oregon farmer take on new life. Lumber conditions, however, remain about the same as reported last week.

The business man is still watching the Oregon Legislature, which has been the scene of a struggle for the last three weeks between both houses of the Legislature, which are overwhelmingly Republican, and Governor Pierce, a Democrat. The Governor stirred up many money matter problems effecting business in a message to the Legislature this week. He asked that a law be passed declaring telephone and telegraph companies common carriers. He also urged equitable distribution of the tax burden. It appears that the Child Labor act, so far as Oregon is concerned, will go to the people for decision at the polls. It is the predominating opinion that the measure will be sidestepped by the Legislature. One member of the Legislature attacked the measure on the ground that it was a blow against States' rights and that its passage would establish a bureaucracy of 30,000 persons. Business is particularly interested in this measure.

Louisiana

Special to The Annalist.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Although there has been more or less of a lull in general trade in this section in the last week and this condition will, in all probability, extend into the coming week, it is easily explained as the inevitable result of between seasons conditions. Preparations for the new crops have scarcely yet begun, the movement of Winter supplies has terminated and the customary Spring buying has not yet commenced.

There is every prospect that larger crops than were harvested last year will be prepared for this Spring. A larger acreage of sugarcane is certain to be planted and the temptation to increase rice acreage is strong. The State did so well with the cotton crop last season despite the drought that there exists a fixed intention to increase acreage in cotton, particularly in sections in which the growth of that crop has in recent years been much curtailed by the ravages of the boll weevil pest.

As soon as it is evident that good crops are in the ground trade is certain to become more active, as general conditions are fairly prosperous in this section. Money is plentiful and there is ample employment for labor, both present and prospective. The mere fact that the weather has greatly improved in the last few days will start plowing and general farm preparations and give a renewed life to general business.

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Conditions and Prospects in Europe

France Making Great Efforts to Enlarge Foreign Trade, Especially With Our Pacific Coast—Considers a Tariff War With Germany—The Luther Cabinet At Berlin Pro-Dawes, But Otherwise Reactionary.

From the Paris Correspondent of THE ANNALIST.



THE tariff war which Germany intends starting against France has by no means created in France the uneasiness which Germany expected. As a matter of fact, this move had been foreseen and the French exporters, principally the Alsatian business men, had during recent months shipped to Germany big stocks of goods which they have stored in German warehouses in order to forestall the attack.

On the other hand, the Alsace-Lorraine industrialists have for several months been in the field for new markets for their production, and have so far been very successful, principally in both North and South America.

Of the two most important Alsatian and Lorraine industries, which were dealing mostly with Germany, the textile industry is now in a position to do without Germany entirely, all their production being sold and their exports organized with other countries on very advantageous terms. The textile industry is therefore now encouraging the French Government to be very stiff in their terms for future negotiations with Germany. As for the second important industry, viz., metallurgy, the situation is more difficult, on account of the necessary adjustment with international conditions; but "replacement markets" have also been organized and the orders booked during recent months will enable the trade to weather the storm for about six months before the pinch is actually felt.

The German situation as to trade is far less satisfactory. Yet the principal weapon that Germany could use in this war, namely, coal, is now out of their hands. Coal and coke are the necessities which France absolutely needs from Germany, and as the Versailles Treaty ensures an ample supply of these goods as reparations payment, Germany is thus deprived of her trump card. Moreover, German industry, although prosperous and on the way to full restoration, is not yet strong enough, on account of difficulty in obtaining credits, to be able to resist an important slump in business, and it needs immediate returns. A lengthy crisis with France seems difficult, therefore, for her to afford. It must be also noted that, up to now, Germany has only concluded commercial agreements with markets of secondary importance, such as Austria, Greece, Spain, Switzerland, Ecuador, Nicaragua, &c., whereas she has not yet been able to come to terms with the first markets such as Italy, Belgium, France, Russia, &c.

Economic conditions in Germany are also less favorable than before; the cost of living is steadily increasing, and the wholesale index price jumped from 117 in July last to 126 in November. As wages are still at their pre-war level, while the cost of living is about 60 per cent. above the pre-war figure, now that the German currency is stabilized, German industrialists will inevitably have to face before long an important increase in the workmen's wages. Germany has therefore an urgent need for increasing her exports, and a complete closing of the French market would cause her much more trouble than the close of the German market would to France, whose exports are still very lively, this country being, with the United States and Czechoslovakia, one of the fortunate ones where exports exceed imports.

United States a Market for French Goods

The United States are looked to as a possible important market for French goods, and great efforts are made for starting connections with this country. The Pacific Coast is principally considered as being more easily accessible. The cost of water transportation from

Europe to the Pacific Coast, through the Panama Canal, is, in many instances, lower than the transportation charges on American ships from the Eastern to the Western American coasts. The direct trade from Europe to the Pacific Coast is expected, therefore, to show heavy increases from now on.

French initiative is also developing along many other lines, and wine exporters have gone as far as Japan in order to develop their trade; a big retail organization with public saloons has been developed there and, thanks to the rate of the exchanges, the sales are expected to reach a large volume.

French Mineral Production in 1924

French mineral production in 1924 shows an important increase over 1923, as can be seen from the following figures:

	Tons. 1924.	Tons. 1923.
Iron ore	29,000,000	23,428,160
Potash	275,000	248,000
Beauxite	340,000	304,330
Iron pyrites	183,000	186,385
Arsenic	12,000	4,000
Gold ore	69,000	50,000

Although the production of Lorraine iron ore was well developed last year, the 1913 production is far from being reached, as it amounted to 43,000,000 tons. This output can gradually be regained when the German markets are reopened. As regards coal, the French output was 45,500,000 tons in 1924, against 38,500,000 in 1923 (including Alsace-Lorraine for 5,000,000). France, without Alsace-Lorraine, has thus reached again the pre-war output (41,500,000 tons). For 1925 an output of 50,000,000 tons is already assured, and it is hoped that by sending 30,000 more Polish miners to the Northern mines a production of from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons will be reached in the near future. The French consumption of coal in 1924 was 74,500,000 tons against 66,500,000 in 1923 and 74,000,000 for the same area in 1913.

Sound Qualities in the Luther Cabinet

From the Berlin Correspondent of The Annalist

THE Luther Cabinet which at the time of writing is almost but not fully born, will be unpopular at home and probably distrusted abroad. But there is one good thing in it, and that is the Chancellor Dr. Luther himself. The Cabinet is much more conservative than the two preceding Marx Cabinets; it is even perhaps reactionary, and it is the first Cabinet since the revolution to contain German National Ministers—all of more or less militarist and monarchist tenets. Dr. Neuhaus, the proposed new Minister for Industry, actually refused to swear fidelity of the republic. Nevertheless, the public expects no great change of policy, and certainly none in either the militarist or monarchist direction. The German National leaders, though the bugbear of international pacifists, are much more dreadful in opposition than they can be in office. In Opposition they say what they like; as Cabinet Ministers they will do what facts dictate. Their substratum of reason or of healthy timidity revealed itself last Summer when after vowing that they would oppose the Dawes bills to the bitter end they tamely helped those bills to pass, wisely preferring ridicule to catastrophe. They know that however much they dislike any kind of reparations, no Cabinet that came out openly against the Dawes settlement would endure a day.

Dr. Luther as Chancellor, without Dr. Marx as colleague, will proceed in international affairs much as did Dr. Marx as Chancellor with Dr. Luther as colleague. That is, until the upset comes—which may happen any day. Like previous Cabinets, Luther's could get along without a stable Reichstag majority, but it could not get along against organized majority opposition. Its margin of safety is very small. Behind it are 111

German Nationals, 51 German People's Party men, some 50 of the Centre delegates, and about 40 others, in all 252; whereas the Opposition has 131 Social Democrats, 45 Communists, 32 German Democrats, about 19 members from the progressive fraction of the Centre and 14 Ludendorffites, in all 241.

Established Sound Currency and Finances

As colleague of Cuno's inert Finance Minister Hermes, Luther witnessed the ultimate collapse of State finance. He saw revenue falling to the 1-2000th part of expenditure. Yet six weeks after he became Finance Minister, the currency question was successfully solved and the finances were rapidly marching toward complete recovery. Already in January, 1924, revenue was fully covering expenditure. In a few weeks were put through the rentenmark reform, the stabilization of the paper mark, the assessment of taxes on a gold-mark basis, the settlement of the thorny question of depreciated private debts. All this was Luther's work. Luther indeed did not devise all the solutions; the rentenmark was invented before him, and Dr. Schacht as Currency Commissioner put it on the market. But Luther produced some sound plans of his own, vigorously supported other men's sound plans, and behaved with quite proper ruthlessness when in taxation matters public interests and class or clique interests came into opposition.

Also in 1924 Luther shone. By the same proper ruthlessness he saved the currency when its stability was for a second time seriously menaced, and he thereby saved the finances from a new crash. This was early in the year. Business was recovering; Reichsbank credits were expanding rapidly, and circulation was increasing, and threatening the home value and the foreign exchange of the rentenmark and of the stabilized paper mark. Industry was in no way shocked by this; it was rather pleased; it had profited from five years fabrication of credit, and its shortage of working capital was preventing it from taking full advantage of the new industrial boom. Together with Reichsbank President Schacht, Luther resolutely opposed industry's demands for unlimited credit. In speech after speech, he declared that the paramount interests were the currency and the State finances, and that industry must shift for itself. So on April 7 the Reichsbank announced the

rationing of credit. For weeks the richest corporations in the republic had difficulty in raising \$5,000. Owing to lack of working capital unemployment increased. Luther stood firm. In an impressive speech he declared that "the German nation today regards a currency collapse with equanimity." But that is because the German nation has too soon "forgotten what happened during the former currency collapse." This policy was justified. The currency was saved, the finances were saved, and industry, after having a hard time for a few months, is today far more prosperous than it was when the credit crisis began.

Reactionary, Except on Dawes Plan

Even with its embarrassing German Nationals, the Luther Cabinet will stand for sound money, stable finance and the faithful execution—if that is practicable—of the Dawes scheme. But its policy in other matters will be what is usually called "reactionary." Its pronounced anti-Labor economics may provoke trouble with the Socialists, who have been encouraged by a Reichswirtschaftsrat resolution in favor of restoring the eight-hour day in the steel industry. The Cabinet will certainly be high protectionist. The German Democrats, the only party in the Marx Cabinet with free-trade leanings, are now in opposition.

The "Revaluation" Issue

While the Cabinet was being constructed the eternal question of "valorization" or "revaluation" of Federal loans played a considerable rôle. Here also the interests have more or less got the Government by the throat. As this question is mainly handled by whoever is Finance Minister, Dr. Luther with cynical generosity tried to press that important post upon a German National politician. In both the May and December Reichstag elections the German Nationals, more even than other parties, caught votes by making wild promises. Some candidates promised revaluation up to 100 per cent. The German Nationals, now in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, declined the unpleasant gift of the Finance Ministry, reflecting that it is easier to make promises than to redeem them. In the end the Finance Ministry had to be de-

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Soaring Prices for Italian Securities a Menace

Expert Believes Quotations Are Unjustified—Argument That Prices Will Continue to Climb Until Shares Have Pre-war Value as Expressed in Present Value of the Lira Considered Fallacious.

By LUIGI CASTELLETTI

The argument here presented for a return to normal levels of the value of Italian securities, which, in many cases, more than doubled in price in the year just ended, is striking and should be of interest to readers of THE ANNALIST as coming from the pen of the Chief Accountant of the Banca d'America e d'Italia in Bologna, Italy.



STEADY and continual increase was registered in 1924 in the prices quoted on the various stocks and bonds listed on the Italian Bourse. This increase had, at the end of the year, reached a point where the quotations not only surpassed all previous high records, but, frankly, exceeded the maximum justified by the most optimistic reasoning. The reason for this increase, which, in some cases, has more than doubled the price quoted a year ago, has not been satisfactorily explained. Speculators and brokers, however, offer an explanation which is more or less as follows:

"A security which before the war had a nominal value of 100 lire, and was quoted on the Bourse on the basis of this nominal value, had increased in price up to the end of 1923 to about 200 lire, or double its pre-war value. Granting that the lira was then and is now worth only one-quarter to one-fifth of its pre-war value, it is obvious that the quotation of 1923 represented only half the actual value of the security quoted."

This is a good enough argument for the uninitiated and it is backed up by the assurance from speculators and brokers that the present prices will undergo successive increases until they reach their pre-war level as expressed in present-day lire. In other words, the quotations will increase in proportion to the fall in the value of the lira. As a more convincing argument along these lines, they cite the example of the German Bourse, where, during the fall of the mark, the securities listed experienced an increase in price corresponding to the depreciation of the mark. This reasoning seems to be true and to have been confirmed by the enormous profits made by speculators who took it as the basis of their operations and played on margin for the rise.

Factors in Determining the Value of Securities

The fall of the lira, however, is not the only factor which influences the quotations, and other financial and economic considerations have a great deal to do with determining the value of securities in general and of any one in particular. It is because of these other considerations that it is thought that the prices quoted on the Bourse today are well above the actual value of the securities quoted.

Without making a detailed analysis of every security or group of securities, it is possible to state that only for such companies or corporations as had the bulk of their capital invested in foreign securities or real estate before the war and whose investments have remained at their pre-war gold value can the value of the securities be in actual proportion to the depreciation of the lira. These conditions apply almost exclusively to insurance and trust companies dealing in long-time investments. These companies are not numerous among the many whose securities are quoted. Moreover, it is known that nearly all of them realized on their pre-war holdings, for various reasons, when the lira reached about one-half its pre-war value, increasing their capital and transferring excess profits to surplus. These earnings were later distributed among the stockholders as extra dividends or stock dividends.

Other companies or corporations, such as those engaged in mining, manufac-

turing, banking, &c., which had their capital invested mostly in their own establishments or in commercial enterprises, have not profited by the fall in the lira except inasmuch as is shown in the inventory value of the establishments. Any other benefits received have already been passed on to the stockholders, until, today, there remains only a small percentage put aside as reserves against various contingencies.

For these companies also it was nec-

in the unsettled period caused by the Bolsheviks and the uncertainty as to the ultimate success of the Fascists. The later rise in prices must, however, be attributed almost entirely to the enormous speculations of the "professionals" and of the horde of new gamblers attracted by the first easy winnings. The minds of these individuals, especially the inexperienced, were strongly influenced by the numerous notices of increases in capital made by various companies on conditions most favorable to the stockholders. This led to greater speculation in the securities of the companies, while the real value of the shares was necessarily reduced, a natural condition which it was difficult to explain to the inexperienced.

A Day of Reckoning Ahead

Wild speculation was assisted by many small banks and brokerage houses which had discovered in it a means of realizing

speculation, with all its attendant dangers. The end, the reaction, will not be long in coming and, when it comes, the values and returns will drop far below what should be the normal level.

Political Events Reflected on the Bourse

From these economic reasons for a decline, there cannot be dissociated the present political situation of the country. Fascismo has so far given the country the internal order and tranquillity necessary to successful progress, without the worries and uncertainties which obtained under the previous Governments. It has also abolished, to a great extent, the heavy taxes and imposts which limited and obstructed the natural circulation of unregistered securities. Today, the Fascisti Party is passing through a critical period, which has already been reflected to some extent on the Bourse. In the event of a change of government at this time, the new economic, financial and political forces set in motion would undoubtedly bring most unsettled conditions, if not chaos, to the Bourse.

The Decline Commences

To sum up, the actual prices quoted on various securities already show a tendency to decline, due to the heavy realizing on the part of the more far-seeing or less courageous speculators. This has been offset to some extent by the larger banks, which have endeavored to maintain their holdings at a high price in order to close the year with a good annual statement for their stockholders. The decline has already begun and it will continue with added force. A serious indication of its approach is to be seen in the increased charge or tax on "riporti" (forward contracts) from the end of December, 1924, to Jan. 31, 1925, and in the demand for much wider margins. Many speculators, who cannot furnish these new margins, have already been forced to liquidate their holdings. For covering, the Bourse has already set a figure which is practically prohibitive, as is shown by the quotations of the Banca Commerciale Italiana on the Milan Bourse for Dec. 22: Offered, Dec. 31.....1,451 lire Asked, Dec. 31.....1,473 lire

The accompanying table shows the settlement prices for the end of December, 1923, as compared with those for the end of December, 1924, and it will be seen from these figures that certain securities have more than doubled in price in the year, and that, with but two exceptions, every security quoted has shown a decided increase.

It is to be hoped that the decline will come soon in order to normalize conditions and that it will purify banking circles of the elements which have taken from them their normal character and have made them to appear not the conservative guardians of their trust, but the middlemen between the savings of the people and the wild speculations which often prove to be the ruin of the banks themselves as well as of their depositors.

The Rise in the Prices of Italian Securities in 1924

Shares	Prices in December, 1923	1924	Shares	Prices in December, 1923	1924
BANKS.			MINING COS.		
Banca d'Italia	1570	1920	Gio. Ansaldo e C.	20	22
Banca Comm. Ital.	1180	1450	Ilva. Acciaierie	230	304
Credito Italiano	880	964	Elba Min. e Alti Forni	80	82
Banco Roma	100	130	Ferriere di Voltri	364	500
B. Naz. Credito		620	Metallurgica Ital.	152	204
Credito Marittimo	530	602	Montecatini S. G. Ind. Min	226	266
			Ferriere di Novi		164
REAL ESTATE COS.			Oft Mecc. (Miani Silvestri)	110	190
Beni Stabili Roma	696	1100	Min. Monte Amiata	178	410
Imprese Fondiarie	118	190	Stab. Dalmine		174
Aedes S. L. Costr.	10	22			
Fondi Rustici Roma	320	430	AUTOMOBILES		
Bonif. Ferraresi		790	Fiat	382	520
			Spa	86	72
INSURANCE COS.			Itala	10	18
Ass. Gen. Trieste Venezia	5850	13500			
Riun. Adr. Sicurtà	3000	4600	MILLING COS.		
Anon. Infortuni	3000	7000	Molini A. I.	626	1180
			Semolera Ital.	624	1150
RAILWAYS			Silos di Genova	406	850
FF. Meridionali	430	828			
Mediterranea	330	400	TEXTILE COS.		
S. Veneta Costr.	184	290	Sole de Chatillon		468
Unione It. Tram.	566	760	S. N. I. A.-Viscosa	218	444
			Cotonificio Ligure	200	340
S. S. COMPANIES			"Entella"	94	152
N. G. I. (Rubattino)	604	744	M. Cotoniere Mer.	82	124
Lloyd Sabaud	260	344	Iutificio Spezia	100	320
N. Libera Triest.	396	670			
Cosulich	370	420	SUGAR COMPANIES		
			Eridania S. Ind.	418	662
ELECTRIC COS.			Raffineria L. L.	564	850
Soc. Ind. E. Terni	524	690	Ind. Zuccheri Ind.	462	790
Officine Elett. Gan.	340	470	Zucch. Roman (M. R.)	80	132
Elettrica Negri	120	204	Zucch. Dist. Gullinells	124	224
Ligure Toscana El.	272	346			
Unione Es. Elett.	92	130	MISCELLANEOUS		
SIP (Idr. E. I. Piem.)	152	240	Oleifici Nazionali		296
SESO (El. Sicilia)		148	Cemento Spalato		456
Marconi W. C. (ord.)	212	180			

essary to increase the working capital in the period of depreciation of the lira because of the increased cost of material and labor. Without an increase in capital it would have been impossible to maintain the previous output, when the intrinsic value of the capital employed had been halved.

The Beginning of the Rising Market

The increase in quotations on the Bourse began in January, 1924, in which month there was a great influx of foreign capital. The first, from Switzerland, was used in the purchase of the securities of the Ferrovie Meridionali, among others, which rose in a short time from 450 lire to 600 lire. Afterward there followed the purchasing of securities of various electrical and metal industries.

This strong purchasing campaign was a signal for a rise in all securities listed. Italian financiers, assisted by the large financial institutions, undertook the revaluation of all securities, which, one by one, they determinedly raised. In this they found unforeseen assistance in the repatriation of a great deal of Italian capital which had emigrated

quick profits. This condition exists at present but the time will shortly arrive when the holders of securities, and more especially the small banks, which are the depositories of the savings of the people, will have reached the end of their game. This time will come when they find that the returns from their securities in dividends have decreased below those paid by the Government bonds, or securities guaranteed by the Government.

No security, no matter what its nature, can be a safe investment which yields a return of from 8 to 15 per cent., as against a return of from 3½ to 5 per cent. for the bonds of the State in which it lives. Nor can sure dividends continue to be paid without doing grave damage to the State by endangering its credit and thereby establishing a vicious circle which will eventually result in chaos.

The savings of the investors, and especially of the many small investors whose income from their investments are vital to their existence, must be in securities which yield the same or very little more than the bonds of their State unless they wish to run the risk of heavy

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The Outflow of American Funds

A Billion Dollars a Year for Foreign Investment Is the Outlook From the Present Record According to Department of Commerce Estimates—The Effect On Trade Still Uncertain.

By A. H. ULM



A BILLION dollars or more a year of American funds for foreign investment! If the record of 1924 is a good basis for forecast, such seems to be the prospect.

According to compilations made by Department of Commerce specialists, there were publicly floated in this country, the first eleven months of 1924, twenty-six different groups of securities issued by European governmental units or bearing Government guarantees. About as many were floated on behalf of Latin-American and Far Eastern countries. They amounted to \$1,050,972,000 and were distributed as follows: Europe, \$473,600,000; Japan, \$185,000,000; Latin America, \$192,372,000; Canada, \$200,000,000.

The amount credited to Canada is pure estimate and includes both refunding and original loans, the former comprising the greater part. There was no big increase in this item. In 1922 there were issued in the United States an estimated total of \$212,000,000 worth of provincial and municipal Canadian securities, of which \$107,000,000 were refunding. In 1923 the estimated total was \$100,000,000, of which \$60,000,000 were refunding.

The European securities floated in the United States in 1924 represented in the main new investments. These, at the beginning of December, were distributed as follows: Austria, \$3,000,000; Belgium, \$30,000,000; Czechoslovakia \$1,500,000; France (seven issues), \$161,200,000; Germany (three issues), \$115,000,000; Hungary (two issues), \$9,000,000; Yugoslavia, \$3,000,000; Netherlands (two issues), \$46,000,000; Norway (five issues), \$32,900,000; Switzerland, \$30,000,000; Sweden, \$30,000,000; Finland, \$12,000,000.

In 1922 only ten groups of European public securities were issued in the United States. They amounted to \$136,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 were refunding. In 1923 only five groups were floated publicly in this country. They amounted to \$100,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 were refunding.

The Far East

In both 1922 and 1923 we purchased a smaller amount of Far Eastern public securities than were bought from Japan alone in 1924. Japan's borrowings from us, ranking last year next to those of France, were augmented by the large loan made on account of the disastrous earthquake there.

Borrowings of the year from the United States by Latin-American countries up to December were distributed, according to the Department of Commerce specialists, as follows: Argentina, \$135,490,000, of which \$80,000,000 were refunding; Bolivia, \$5,000,000; Colombia, \$9,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 were refunding; Cuba, \$33,680,000, of which \$19,000,000 were refunding; Guatemala, \$1,000,000; Peru, \$7,000,000; Venezuela, \$1,202,500. Of the grand total, \$192,372,000, the amount of \$101,500,000 were of a refunding nature. A large proportion of these issues was of corporate character, all of those for Cuba being for railroad or industrial concerns.

In 1922 similar investments in Latin-American public and corporate securities amounted to \$224,575,000, of which all but \$27,621,000 was for new investment. In 1923 the total of Latin-American securities floated in this country was \$178,246,000, but \$62,500,000 of this were in the nature of refunding.

Foreign Securities Here

Securities issued in this country on account of European corporations or American ones whose principal business is in Europe amounted in 1922 to \$97,270,000, all of which was new investment, while those for Latin-American corporations amounted to \$198,326,000. In 1923 only \$27,567,000 of American

funds were invested in these kinds of European securities, while a total of \$57,246,500 was put in the Latin-American kind.

In 1922 a total of \$42,506,000 of United States funds was invested in Canadian corporate enterprises, while during the succeeding year an estimated total of \$52,000,000 was so invested.

These figures do not represent the face value of flotations, but, as nearly as can be arrived at, the outflow of capital represented by them, deductions having been made from face value for refunds and the payments of bank loans and trading accounts. There doesn't appear to have been any great increase in investments by citizens of the United States in either Canadian or Latin-American securities in 1924, though in each case these probably were above former averages.

New Investment of \$1,000,000,000

Foreign securities issued in the United States in 1924 probably approached, in nominal value, a billion and a half dollars and represented new investment of perhaps a billion dollars. Like issues, both governmental and corporate, put forth in 1922 possessed, according to the Department of Commerce, a face value of \$844,335,000. Of this the department rated \$693,457,000 as new investment. These were neither exclusively American investments nor the total of our lendings abroad. Foreigners, no doubt, bought some of the securities issued in this country, while Americans bought in the general markets other foreign securities and made foreign investments in still other ways. For example, the Department of Commerce specialists estimate that in 1922 we bought a total of \$963,000,000 worth of foreign securities of all kinds and repurchased from foreigners \$34,000,000 worth of our own. On the other hand, foreigners repaid or bought back \$267,000,000 of their own obligations and also bought \$61,000,000 worth of American securities. The department thus estimated that the net import of securities that year amounted to \$669,000,000, but made the following reservation:

"How much this figure would be increased or decreased if investments other than bonds and formal certificates of indebtedness were included can only be surmised, as the data cannot be obtained."

In 1923 the total of foreign securities flotations in this country was only \$588,315,000, of which only \$377,106,939 was put down as actual new investment. But, according to the Commerce Department's report for that year, American investors bought outstanding securities, both foreign and American, from abroad to the amount of \$33,000,000—an insignificant sum in comparison with the \$360,000,000 reported for the same transactions in 1922. On the other hand, foreigners purchased in this market securities to the value of \$399,000,000, compared with \$328,000,000 in 1922. There were also instances of American concerns borrowing money in the Netherlands and elsewhere. The amount of such borrowings is said to have been \$32,000,000. The reduction of old foreign loans in this country by the operation of sinking funds, &c., amounted to \$23,000,000. Consequently, the net outflow of investment funds, or, to put it differently, the net import of foreign securities, was only \$16,000,000, compared with \$669,000,000 in the previous year. How much this figure would be increased or decreased if investments other than bonds or formal certificates of indebtedness were included can only be surmised, as the data cannot be obtained.

New York and London

"Unsettled conditions and depreciating currency," says the report for 1923, "in several European countries have caused a 'flight of capital,' partly to obtain an investment in stable values and partly to escape impending heavy taxation."

Thus, while American money has flowed into Europe on a hunt for high returns, large amounts of European money have sought safety in America.

"But the strong tendency on the part of Europeans to buy dollar securities is believed to have been checked since the recovery of the franc and the publication of the Dawes report, and even before that in the case of British investors," says Dr. Rufus S. Tucker, assistant chief of the Finance and Investment Division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In 1922 New York ousted London from the position of chief money lender to the world. London resumed its former lead in 1923, but New York again took first place in 1924.

While, for the first six months of the past year, the volume of foreign securities floated in America increased about 100 per cent. over the same period of 1923, those floated in the London market declined by about 20 per cent.

The Department of Commerce investigators estimate American investments abroad, as of Dec. 31, 1924, at approximately \$8,000,000,000—not including, of course, war loans due to the Government. These investments are divided as follows: The amount of approximately \$2,500,000,000 is in Government obligations and \$5,500,000,000 in industrial securities and direct holdings.

These investments are offset by those of foreigners in the United States, amounting probably to one-third as much as those of ours abroad. The Commerce Department estimates that we pay around \$150,000,000 a year to non-residents for the use of capital loaned or invested in America. At 5 per cent. we get \$400,000,000 a year from our investments abroad.

It seems probable that there will continue to be a billion dollars or more a year of surplus American funds for investment abroad. This isn't because there is no employment for this money in the United States, but because we

must make large investments abroad in order to maintain a healthy economic relationship with the world.

Effect Not Known

The situation is for us so new that authorities in Washington are not yet clear in their own minds as to what the ultimate effect on exports and imports will be. These authorities, however, do not enthuse over all aspects of our position, at present, as leading money lender to the world. They say much of the recent demand for foreign securities has been of a feverish nature and not marked by evidences of the caution which should attend financial adventuring abroad.

"Some of these bonds," one of them said, "have been floated here simply because it seemed that the country was flooded with 'easy' money. We have been buying many bonds that do not meet a basic exaction of sound financing, which is that money so raised should be used for productive purposes. A lot of it is used to meet operating deficits or to pay off loans due to people in the countries to which it goes."

"Moreover, one often can buy at better prices and on better terms other securities of the countries in question than those issued for exclusive sale in this country. It is not unusual for the borrowing Governments to offer their own people similar securities on much better terms than are given Americans."

He called attention to the fact that while the recent French loan was being floated in America on a 7 per cent. basis France to its own people was selling bonds on an earning basis of 8 to 13 per cent.—the difference being controlled by a lottery feature.

With hundreds of thousands of American investors interested in foreign securities, as against only a few thousand ten years ago, American capital in greater volume than ever was dreamed of in pre-war times will continue to seek lucrative employment in foreign lands.

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THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN BUSINESS DEMANDS THE DEFINITE FIXING OF RESPONSIBILITIES

By J. P. JORDAN

Consultant in Organizing the Functions of Business Concerns

THE beneficial effect of an organization chart backed up by a manual of duties is far greater than any one realizes, except those who have observed it by experience. Perhaps three factors contribute more than any others to this effect: first, the feature that every one knows what his and the other fellow's duties and relations actually are; second, that every one can see what possibilities of advancement are ahead if properly won, and third, the feature that "buck passing" is a thing of the past.

No red-blooded man ever hesitates to assume responsibility. He seeks it, and to the extent of his ability he makes good on what has been put up to him. But, by the same token, no red-blooded man will long stand for hazy and obscure responsibility, nor with erratic and changeable policies and assignments. Where this latter condition prevails the red-blooded men soon drop out of the picture and only leaners and weaker brethren remain to draw their pay for mediocre and spineless work.

Is this not a perfectly natural condition? Any man with ambition and driving power is looking to the future. He will not stay still. This does not mean he must always advance to a different job, but he must either do that or expand the job he is in. It is when the heads of departments of a business are men of this type that the business grows and the men grow with it.

Probably the best man in business is not worth much more than a few thousand dollars as far as his own actual personal work is concerned. A ditch digger is worth only in proportion to the dirt he digs. A clerk who uses his brain only to the extent of his immediate work is worth only in proportion to the work he turns out. When, however, one not only produces some actual work but uses his brain to better this work and also the work of others, his value mounts. The big men of business command large salaries because they multiply their personal ability by the abilities of those they lead. And the more effectively these men build up their assistants, the bigger become the assistants and by a very much larger ratio the chief himself becomes bigger.

Contrast this very obvious thought with those cases which are probably in the

majority where real constructive building of men is neglected. This neglect is not intentional, but rather it is quite natural. A man starts a business. He at first does practically everything. The business grows rapidly. By force of nature the man holds on to everything as long as he can. It is natural for him to think that no one can handle things as well as he can. He puts in a superintendent, but cannot stay out of the shops. He appoints a sales manager, but still thinks he must handle the big deals. He appoints a purchasing agent, but still thinks he must buy some of the goods. What happens? No good superintendent, sales manager, purchasing agent or any other department head will last long under these circumstances, and it is either a case of getting out or becoming a subservient figurehead.

Industry is full of this type of executive, and each one of them deserves the utmost measure of respect and consideration, as no one but they themselves know what it has cost in years of terrific work to build up their big businesses. It is difficult in the extreme for them to let go of what they have done so long and so successfully, and to leave to others the burden of the business. But it has to be done, and those who fail to do so are sure sooner or later to meet trouble.

When in any business the time arrives to delegate duties, no half-way or hazy delegation succeeds. It is necessary to clearly specify a responsibility, define its scope and judge by results. It is not only necessary, but it pays to go the full limit, as by no other method will the greatest measure of successful results be secured.

In any organization problem, an outside consultant can perform most valuable service on account of the fact that he looks at the organization as a whole, has no leanings toward any one department of the business and has a wide experience back of him. Best of all, he has a deep realization of the necessity and benefit of building men, and in all his dealings has uppermost in mind the necessity of considering the human factor at all times and in every way.

This is the tenth of a series of articles on Organization Problems. Reprints of the above and of past articles, or any other information, may be obtained by addressing J. P. Jordan, 18 West 44th Street, New York.

Building in 1925 Nearly on a Normal Basis

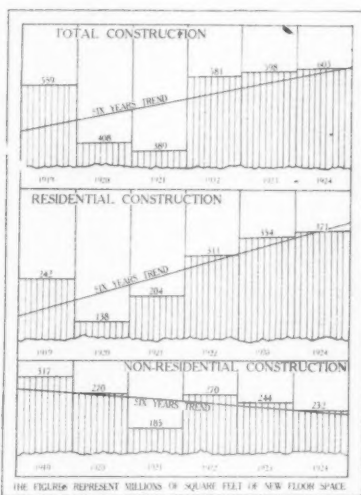
Demand for New Construction Not Much in Excess of Needs Due to Regular Growth—City Shortages Largely Remedied—Smaller Towns Less Well Supplied—Much Public Work in Prospect.

By THOMAS S. HOLDEN,
Statistician, The F. W. Dodge Corporation



IN view of the records before us it seems as if the building shortage had been very nearly wiped out, partly by the increased volume of actual building and partly by adjustments of the people to new cost and rent levels and new housing conditions. In 1925 the building industry is very nearly back on the basis of dependence on normal demand occasioned by current growth requirements of population, trade and industry. These growth requirements are probably too large to permit any big slump in the industry's activities. Total volume of building in 1925 can scarcely be expected to exceed that of 1924. It probably will not equal last year's volume. A decline this year ought not to be more than 10 per cent. from last year's total volume, which would make 1925 at least as good a building year as 1923 was.

To give a more definite forecast of this year's building volume it would be necessary to have a definite valuation of the shortage that has existed. But although numerous estimates have been made, some of them of considerable merit, there never has been a time when



a specific figure could be given, either in dollars or in floor space, that represented an actual known building demand that had to be met. There has been no time when a large number of people were without shelter, or when large numbers of business and industrial enterprises were unable to operate merely for lack of adequate space.

There were, indeed, conditions of bad overcrowding in many places, for a time. But the past six years have been just as much a period of adjustment to new living conditions as they have been a period of making up a building deficit. The actual demand for building is not measured by the number of people who merely would like to have larger and better buildings, but by the number whose pocketbooks can afford to meet the cost of fulfilling their desires.

In the year just closed the total amount of building work started in the thirty-six Eastern States was \$4,481,807,000. This was an increase of half a billion dollars over 1923. The amount of contemplated new work (early plan stage) reported last year, \$6,652,297,700, showed a decrease of \$800,000,000 from 1923. Thus, building in 1924 came much closer to meeting the current demand than it did in 1923.

The amount of work planned last year was 48 per cent. in excess of the amount of work on which construction was started. The normal excess is 50 per cent. Last year was the first year since the war in which the volume of work started was enough to show a normal relation to the volume of work planned; the first year in which the current demand was, in general, adequately met by the current volume of actual construction.

The above statement may be taken as applying to the country at large. Figures on the amount of planned work indicate that the demand was not fully met last year in the Middle Atlantic States, the Central West, the Northwest, the Southeast and Texas. Nor was the demand met in equal proportion in all classes of construction; the figures indicate a continuing demand in public works and utilities and in the miscellaneous group that includes churches, theatres, hospitals and institutions.

It is a fact that many of the larger cities today have caught up with building demand. Some are for the moment overbuilt in the classes of buildings which have formed the bulk of the operations of the past three years. A recently published report of the National Association of Real Estate Boards states that not only fewer cities report building shortages now than was the case a year ago, but that the majority of cities reporting shortages report much smaller deficiencies than they did a year ago.

Going back to the records of con-

templated new work as compared with the contracts awarded, 65 per cent. of the States recorded show a building deficit from 1924 operations, indicating a stored-up demand carried over into 1925. Of the seventy cities in this territory of 100,000 population and up, only twenty-nine (about 40 per cent.) have records of planned work that indicate a building deficit from 1924 operations. The building operations of the last three years have been relatively heaviest in the larger cities, and such building deficits as exist in January, 1925, are mainly outside of the larger cities.

There is undoubtedly a demand for more building in the smaller towns and rural districts. They have fallen behind the larger cities. City activities have been much more prosperous during the past few years than country activities. Better times for the farmers, making for greater prosperity in the small cities and towns, will tend to restore the balance. However, the movement of population to the larger cities is not peculiar to the past three years, but a steady trend of many years' standing. It is scarcely to be expected that the rural districts and small towns and cities generally are due to have building booms in proportion to the big city booms of recent years.

The attached chart gives an interesting comparison of the progress of residential construction and of non-residential construction during the past six years. Since this chart is based on floor space figures, it really covers only structures having walls and roofs, omitting roads, streets, sewers, water supply and similar engineering jobs. Ever since the slump of 1920, residential building has accounted for considerably more than half the total new floor space constructed. The building boom of 1919-1920 was mainly in industrial and commercial buildings, which explains the big non-residential building volume in those two years. The general trend of non-residential building has been markedly downward during the six-year period. This downward trend has been largely due to the falling off in industrial building operations.

It seems doubtful if the trend of residential construction will continue much longer at the present rate. It is rather to be expected that there will be a smaller volume this year than there was last year. Although the trend of non-residential construction has been downward, it seems likely that legitimate demands for new non-residential construction have been fairly well taken care of. A new period of business and industrial prosperity is necessary to raise this trend appreciably. However, there are many reasons for believing that we are now in the beginning of such a period, and it would not be surprising to see a somewhat larger volume of non-residential construction in 1925 than in 1924, although at present it looks as if a big increase were rather more likely to come in 1926 than this year.

The engineering projects which make up the public works and utilities group are not included in the chart. There is an enormous volume of this work already planned by Federal, State and municipal bodies and by private owners

of utilities. Most of these bodies can readily secure funds for building extensions and, as the volume of private construction work decreases, they are very likely to let contacts in larger and larger volume. In the late months of 1924 a number of large projects of this class, some of which had been deferred for a long time, were started. Work of this class is likely to go a long way toward equalizing the probable decrease in private work.

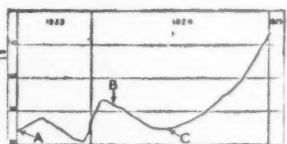
Conditions and Prospects in Europe

Continued from Page 188

livered to a non-party bureaucrat, Dr. Saemisch, who has held numerous high official posts and for a time was Prussian Finance Minister.

In revaluation, as in food taxes and in shipping, Dr. Marx left an unfulfilled program to his successors. The plan, which came out only a day before Marx abandoned his attempt to form a Cabinet, was (1) to concede a small measure of "revaluation"; perhaps to issue new gold-mark bonds of value 50 gold marks, bearing interest from the start, for every 1,000 mark old bond; (2), to allow all "old" holders of bonds to make this exchange, "old" being defined as "holding since before July, 1920." This differs materially from Luther's plan announced last year, which was that only destitute "original subscribers" to loans would benefit, and that these would merely get small personal, inalienable pensions. A committee of Berlin bankers is at present, at the Government's request, considering whether it is technically possible to distinguish between "old" and "new" subscribers.

This plan has not been finally adopted. If it is adopted, the date July, 1920, might have importance for many Americans, since it was the half-year January-June, 1920, which witnessed the foreign boom in buying German bonds. If the Government, as proposed, "revalues" 5 per cent. of the nominal value of the bonds, then buyers in early 1920, when the paper mark was depreciated to about the one-tenth, would receive back about half of their investment. More important is that the plan if carried through for Federal loans would undoubtedly hasten on "revaluation" by the municipalities, which are financially in a strong position. It has already caused unfavorable comment that neither of the two levers for municipal bond revaluation given by the third taxation decree of February, 1924, has been used. According to that decree the Federal Minister of Justice was to decide what public bodies had invested money received by them from bond issues in profit-earning enterprises; such public bodies were required to "revalue" 15 per cent. of the original gold value. According to the same decree, the Federal or any State Government could compel municipalities to "revalue." Financial journals persistently urge that these powers be used, reasoning from the non-moral viewpoint that municipalities will not get new foreign loans as long as they dishonestly repudiate old ones.



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HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

On February 1, 1925, there will be paid to all common stockholders of record at the close of business a dividend of one and one-half (1 1/2) per cent.

HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

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Gold Bonds Due 1949
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Bonds

Short-Term Notes

Acceptances

THE INCOME TAX LAW

How the Government Interprets It—A Summary of Current Rulings.

By W. J. HOGAN, LL.B.

Special Correspondence of The Annalist
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.



UNDER a mandate from President Coolidge, the Treasury's books at the end of the current fiscal year are to show a surplus of \$130,000,000 instead of the surplus of only \$67,800,000 estimated for the fiscal year 1925 in the budget submitted to Congress last December.

The President has served notice upon the spending departments of the Government that \$62,000,000 must be lopped off of the estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year to accomplish this purpose. Ordinary expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1925, were estimated in the budget at \$3,062,000,000, which, together with public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts, made a grand total of expenditure chargeable against ordinary receipts of \$3,534,000,000. Against these expenditures total receipts for the current year were estimated at nearly \$3,602,000,000. To meet the President's demands, which are predicated upon the need for tax reduction, the ordinary expenditures of the Government this year must be held within \$3,000,000,000.

Government Expenditures Should Not Exceed \$3,000,000,000

But for the soldiers' bonus ordinary expenditures could have been held to this total without the need for extra economies in the last half of the year. Despite the fact that there have as yet been no

actual cash transactions involved in the setting up of the soldiers' bonus sinking fund by an investment in special Treasury certificates of \$100,000,000, nevertheless, the appropriation has been made and charged against expenditures for the current year, so that this sum is regarded as a spending operation of the year 1925. Had it not been necessary for the Treasury to absorb this \$100,000,000 this year, the extra cut of \$62,000,000 would have meant a surplus of \$230,000,000 or about half as large a surplus as was accomplished for the fiscal year 1924.

To shave down Government expenditures, exclusive of debt reduction, to \$3,000,000,000 has been the effort of the Budget Bureau since its establishment. Federal expenditures in 1921, the last pre-budget year, totaled \$5,115,000,000, exclusive of the amount applied to the reduction of the public debt. In 1922, the first year of budget control and the operation of the new policy of Government economy, a total of \$3,372,000,000, excluding debt reduction, was spent. This was \$1,743,000,000 less than the Government spent in 1921, but was still \$372,000,000 short of the economy mark. In 1923 expenditures were held to \$3,294,000,000, which was a material reduction below the previous year's spending, but was still \$294,000,000 more than the \$3,000,000,000 maximum. In 1924 the expenditure was \$3,048,000,000, which was still \$48,000,000 short of the desired level, while the budget estimates for the current year, exclusive of debt payments, showed a total of \$3,062,000,000, which is \$62,000,000 more than the maximum outlay regarded as necessary by the Administration.

General Lord's Plan

In order to slash this \$62,000,000 from the total of expenditures for 1925, General Lord, the Director of the Budget, proposes the organization of a "2 per cent." club, composed of all Federal officials and employees. He contends that if each spending agency of the Government will curtail its program for the

current year by 2 per cent., the obnoxious \$62,000,000 will be wiped out and the Administration will attain its goal of \$3,000,000,000 for total expenditures on June 30. His prescription to Government officials for whittling off the 2 per cent. is "travel less, buy less, ship less, build less, employ less, write less, print less, use less and waste nothing."

Assuming that Government officials follow out the orders of the President and the prayers of the Budget Director and hold their expenditures for the year to \$3,000,000,000, Government receipts, it appears, will bear out the estimates, which place the total at nearly \$3,602,000,000. Study of results in the first half of the year has led the Treasury to the belief that the budget estimates will stand up for the twelve months' period, which means that the increasing of the surplus depends upon the cutting down of expenditures. For while it is believed that the estimates of receipts will be borne out by results, there are as yet no evidences that the receipts for the year have been substantially underestimated.

This means that customs receipts for the fiscal year 1925 will aggregate \$550,000,000, or approximately \$5,000,000 more than for the previous year. Customs collections for the fiscal year to the latter part of January resulted in a total of \$308,000,000 as compared with \$303,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1924, so that the receipts from this source are holding their own with the estimates. Receipts from the income tax for the fiscal year were estimated at \$1,660,000,000, or \$184,000,000 less than income tax collections in the fiscal year 1924, and miscellaneous internal revenue receipts for 1925 were placed at \$826,000,000, or \$127,000,000 less than the miscellaneous internal revenue collections in the previous fiscal year. Thus far in this fiscal year, actual receipts from the income tax aggregate \$809,000,000, as compared with \$848,000,000 in the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1924, and miscellaneous internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year 1925 to date amount to \$515,000,000, as against \$594,000,000 for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

The volume of income tax and miscellaneous internal revenue collections, it is believed, is being maintained at a point which will produce the totals estimated for the year, unless the March 15 income tax collections show a decline due to the revision of the revenue law entirely out of proportion to the loss in revenue expected from tax reduction.

Revenues Apparently Bear Out Forecasts

With the three great items of revenue—customs, income and miscellaneous taxes—apparently bearing out the forecasts for the year, the Treasury is little concerned with the totals which will be shown for the year by miscellaneous receipts. Miscellaneous receipts, it is believed, can be safely counted upon to show something more than the \$565,000,000 estimated for them. The major item on the miscellaneous list, aside from the \$159,000,000 of interest on foreign obligations, which is a calculation on the basis of existing funding agreements rather than an estimate, is the \$110,000,000 estimated as the total receipts from railroad securities in the fiscal year 1925. In the year to date, the receipts from railroad securities total \$114,000,000, so that, even though very little more may be realized from this source in the rest of the year, the estimate for 1925 has already been passed.

Congress May Upset the Cart

Realization of the \$3,000,000,000 economy goal, however, is, in some measure, in the hands of Congress, since that body is yet to consider supplemental estimates for appropriations for the current fiscal year. Should the expiring Congress impose any unlooked-for burdens of expenditure upon the Treasury in the closing days of the session, the Administration's economy policy might be interfered with sufficiently to upset the President's plan. The chief danger from this source to the surplus lies not so much in the possibility of any large appropriations being passed but in the imposition of small additional expenses, urged as particularly worthy by their sponsors. Secretary Mellon has taken a strong position against many pro-

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

San Francisco

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,435 Associated Oil Co. 1925-102 102 102			
1,403 Bancitely Corp. 103 103 103			
189 Bank of Italy 274 274 274			
500 C. L. Best Tractor 84 84 84			
685 Cal Packing 103 103 103			
255 East Bay Water A. p. 47 47 47			
16,574 General Pet. 45 45 47			
110 Gt West Power p. 100 99 99			
130 Hawaiian Com'l & Sugar 47 47 47			
77,540 North Am Oil 3.19 2.77 3.00			
983 Pac Gas & Elec 1st pf. 96 95 95			
23,744 Pacific Oil 64 59 64			
610 Do pf. 95 94 94			
275 Paraffine Cos 73 72 73			
31,394 Shell Union Oil 27 25 27			
2,350 Sperry Flour 64 64 64			
319 Spring Valley Water 96 95 96			
5,193 Standard Oil of Cal. 69 68 69			
21,754 Union Oil of Cal. 41 38 41			
280 Union Sugar 23 22 23			

BONDS.

34 Associated Oil Co. 1925-102 102 102			
1 Cal Gas & Elec unifying & ref mgt 5a, 1937-99 99 99 99			
1 Cal & Hawaiian Sugar & ref mgt 7a, 1927-100 100 100 100			
99 1/2 East Bay Water 1st mgt 5a, 1946-101 101 101			
616 General Pet 5-year 6a, 28, 100 100 100			
113 Do 1st mgt 7a, 1931-100 100 100			
4 Los Angeles Gas & Elec gen & ref E 5 1/2a, 1947-96 96 96 96			
2 Do F 5 1/2a, 1943-96 96 96 96			
3 Market St Ry 1st mgt sinking fund gold 7a, 40 99 99 99			
6 Miller & Luxist mgt 7a, 30, 103 103 103			
18 Natomas Co of Cal gen & ref mgt 6a, 1935-60 60 60 60			
2 Orpheum T & R 1st mgt sinking fund 6a, 1946-101 101 101 101			
15 Pac Gas & Elec gen & ref mgt 5a, 1942-95 94 94 94			
56 Pac Tel & Tel ref mgt Ser A 5a, 1932-93 93 93 93			
1/2 S J Light & Pwr 1st & ref Ser C 6a, 1930-102 102 102 102			
6 So Pac 1st ref mgt 4a, 53 88 87 86			
50 Spring Valley Water 1st mgt 5a, 1943-97 97 97 97			
7 Union Oil of Cal 1st mgt sinking fund 5a, 1931-100 100 100 100			
11 Do 6a, 1942-103 103 103 103			
21 1/2 West Pac 1st mgt 5a, 46 91 91 91			

Baltimore

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
60 Am Wholesale pf. 97 97 97			
3,645 Arundel Corp. 106 98 98			
103 At Exch Bank & Trust 114 112 114			
15 Armstrong Cator pf. 57 55 57			
79 Balt Trust 108 105 108			
15 Do new 112 112 112			
125 Balt Brick 6 6 6			
60 Balt Tube pf. 66 63 64			
15 Benesh & Sons 38 38 38			
240 Do pf. 205 205 205			
23 Bank of Balt. 194 194 194			
16 Boston Bond & Gravel 5 5 5			
50 Cent Teresa Sugar pf. 51 51 51			
20 Ches & Potomac Tel pf. 111 111 111			
40 Citizens Nat Bank 51 51 51			
10 Col Trust 38 38 38			

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
894 Commercial Credit 23 23 23			
439 Do pf. 25 25 25			
263 Do pf. 28 28 28			
852 Con Gas, Elec Lt & Pow 32 32 32			
248 Do 8 1/2 pf. 123 123 123			
102 Do 6 1/2 pf. 107 107 107			
31 Do 7 1/2 pf. 110 110 110			
283 Consoil Coal 56 56 56			
15 Conti Trust 202 202 202			
33 Equitable Trust 52 52 52			
35 East Rolling Mills pf. 117 117 117			
134 Fidelity & Deposit 89 89 89			
3 Farmers M Bank 56 56 56			
2 Finance Service A 19 19 19			
7 Do B 94 94 94			
10 Finance of America 32 32 32			
95 Houston Oil pf. 93 93 93			
7 Humphreys 25 25 25			
15 Do pf. 25 25 25			
169 Maryland Casualty 85 85 85			
27 Mfrs Finance 36 35 36			
75 Do 1st pf. 25 25 25			
4 Do 2d pf. 23 23 23			
4 Md Trust 141 141 141			
160 Merch & M Nat Bank 21 21 21			
15 Merch & M Transp 115 115 115			
101 Do pf. 14 14 14			
10 Mgt & Acceptance 15 15 15			
10 Do pf. 45 45 45			
195 Monongahela Power pf. 22 22 22			
189 New Amsterdam Gas 44 43 44			
40 Norfolk Ry & L 27 27 27			
190 Northern Central Ry 70 70 70			
10 Old Town N Bank 14 14 14			
333 Penn Water & Power 130 127 130			
10 Roland Park, H. 1st pf. 98 98 98			
674 SUECA Gel 195 165 174			
27 United Ry & Elec 185 185 185			
704 U S Fidelity & Guaranty 106 104 105			
100 Wash, Balt & Annapolis 6 6 6			
75 Do pf. 15 15 15			
49 West Maryland Dairy pf. 32 31 32			
38 Western Nat Bank 35 35 35			
1,594 West N Bank rights 1 1 1			

BONDS (in \$1,000 Lots)

3 Ala Co gen 6a 100 100 100			
1 Charleston Com El 3a 89 89 89			
3 City 4a, 1954 99 99 99			
3 Do 4a, 1961 99 99 99			
4 Do 3 1/2a 98 98 98			
2 Balt Elec 3a 100 100 100			
2 Coml Credit 6a 99 99 99			
2 Elk Horn Coal 6a 98 98 98			
35 Fairmont Coal 98 98 98			
10 Macon D & San 78 78 78			
251 Monongahela Val Trac 80 80 80			
30 Northern Balt Ry 3a 99 99 99			
5 Penn Water & Power 3a 100 100 100			
15 United Ry 1st 4a 70 70 70			
9 Do Income 4a 51 51 51			
8 Do 6a, 1940 96 96 96			
1 Do ref 5a 72 72 72			
12 W, B & A Elec Rys 5a 64 64 64			

Philadelphia.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Abbot's Aid Dairy pf. 93 93 93			
324 Alliance Insurance 42 42 42			
31 Am Elec Power pf. 97 96 96			
2,026 Am Gas 140 137 137			
9,574 Am Stores 48 45 47			
20 Bank of N A & Trust 289 289 289			
163 Brill 106 106 106			
5 Do pf. 99 98 99			
50 Buffalo & Susq pf. 53 53 53			

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Con Trac of N J 43 43 43			
125 Cambria Iron 40 37 39			
5 Catawissa 1st pf. 43 43 43			
380 Elsenhor 40 36 36			
130 Fire Assn 24 24 24			
948 Giant Portland Cement 21 18 19			
2 Do pf. 48 48 48			
1,221 Insurance of N A 68 66 67			
6,594 Do warrants 37 35 35			
600 Keystone Telephone 6 6 6			
120 Do pf. 26 26 26			
1,245 Lake Superior 5 5 5			
1,166 Lehigh Navigation 94 92 94			
9 Llt Bros 23 23 23			
125 Minehill 51 51 51			
5 Northern Central 75 75 75			
40 North Penn R R 82 81 81			
5 Penn Light & Power pf. 36 36 36			
51 Penn Salt 84 84 84			
9,252 Philadelphia Electric 42 41 41			
1,309 Do pf. 45 45 45			
5,334 Phila Rapid Transit 40 40 40			
40 Phila Insulated Wire 51 51 51			
304 Phila Traction 63 63 63			
30 Phila & Western 17 17 17			
200 Rys Co General 7 7 7			
5 Reading Traction 96 96 96			
10 Union Traction 42 40 41			
5,311 United Gas Improvement 91 89 91			
39 West Jersey & Seashore 38 38 38			
279 Warwick Iron & Steel 7 7 7			

BONDS (in \$1,000 Lots)

60 Am Gas & Elec 5a 92 91 91			
51 Am Gas (N J) 7a 140 137 137			
2 Cons Traction (N J) 7a 70 70 70			
15 Electric & People's 4a 63 63 63			
1 East Shore G & E 5a 104 104 104			
12 Keystone Tel 5a 83 83 83			
5 Lake Superior Income 5a 17 17 17			
10 Lehigh Valley Con 4a 97 97 97			
1 Phila Co on 5a 94 94 94			
44 Phila Electric 1st 3a 100 100 100			
10 Do 5 1/2a, 1935 103 103 103			
38 Do 5 1/2a, 1947 104 104 104			
46 Do 5a, 1960 99 99 99			
16 Do 6a 106 106 106			
1 Spanish-Am Iron 6a 101 101 101			
3 United Ry 5a 66 66 66			
10 York Rys 5a 93 92 92			

Pittsburgh.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
44 Am Vitriified Products 22 22 22			
1,060 Window Glass Mach 94 93 94			
50 Am Window Glass pf. 114 114 114			
24,403 Arkansas Natural Gas 8 8 8			
6,985 Carnegie Lead & Zinc 7 7 7			
70 Jones & Laughlin pf. 113 113 113			
2,840 Lone Star Gas 35 34 35			
405 Nat Fireproofing 14 13 13			
200 Do pf. 35 35 35			
1,718 Ohio Fuel Corp. 24 23 23			
1,885 Ohio Fuel Oil 14 13 14			
1,225 Okla Natural Gas 28 28 28			
145 Pittsburgh Brewing pf. 7 7 7			
310 Pitts Oil & Gas 6 6 6			
4,500 Pitts Mt Shasta 67 67 67			
2,500 Pitts Coal pf. 98 98 98			
92 Pittsburgh Plate Glass 285 275 285			
425 Salt Creek Con 74 74 74			
1,365 Standard Sanitary Mfr. 134 134 134			
20 Tidal Osage 10 10 10			
311 Tidal States Glass 20 19 19			
670 Westinghouse Air Brake 107 105 105			

Chicago.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,330 All Amer Radio 35 33 35			
240 Am Public Service pf. 90 90 90			
543 N A & W 91 91 91			
1,340 Armour of Ill pf. 88 87 87			
672 Armour Leather 4 3 3			
40 Do pf. 88 88 88			
395 Balaban & Katz 51 50 51			

posals for additional outlays which he has felt were unnecessary in the interest of the country as a whole and should be combated as threatening by their aggregate to upset completely the whole program of the Administration.

"Organized and influential groups of interests," according to Mr. Mellon, "are sometimes able to advance their selfish aims with dangerous effectiveness to the detriment of the unorganized masses. Nothing is more certain than that when special advantages of this kind are secured somebody pays the bill. It is in effect an arbitrary redistribution of private income by taking from one class and giving to another without any justification on the basis of public welfare. This Government has always opposed class legislation of this nature and to pursue a different course now would be suicidal. When one group of the community gains at the expense of the others, the efficiency and productivity of the community as a whole must inevitably suffer. The Treasury has sincerely attempted to represent the interests of the whole public in these matters, realizing that, whatever the undertaking may be, the taxpayers and consumers pay the price.

The U. S. Treasury

Special Correspondence of The Annalist
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.



Do not pay more income tax than you owe. The Bureau of Internal Revenue this week found it necessary to issue this warning, as thousands of dollars are pouring into offices of collectors of internal revenue in excess of the amount shown to be due on the face of the returns. Returns may be filed any time before March 15, 1925, unless, according to law, they are required to be filed on some other date. The announcement states this condition of affairs is due to misunderstanding or lack of knowledge of the provisions of the act of 1924, which provides, in effect, for a reduction of 25 per cent. of the tax on earned income. Included in earned income are "wages, salaries, professional fees and other amounts received as compensation for services actually rendered." The credit is determined by computing the tax on the earned income, in excess of the personal exemption and credit for dependents, and deducting 25 per cent. of such tax. "Taxpayers," the announcement further states, "should note these facts: All net income for the year 1924 up to \$5,000 is considered to be 'earned net income' for the purpose of this 25 per cent. credit. For example, a taxpayer, whose net income from salary was \$2,000 and who made a profit of \$3,000 in a real estate transaction, has a total net income

amounting to \$5,000 and is entitled to consider the whole as earned net income in computing this credit. In the case of a taxpayer who is operating a business in which both personal service and capital are material income-producing factors—the taxpayer is entitled to a reasonable allowance as compensation for personal services actually rendered by the taxpayer, not to exceed 20 per cent. of his share of the net profits of such trade or business, which amount shall be considered as earned net income. If 20 per cent. of such share amounts to \$10,000 or less he may consider the entire amount as earned net income. But in no case may he consider any amount in excess of \$10,000 as earned net income."

U. S. Board of Tax Appeals Decisions

Decision 139—The Commissioner disallowed depletion on a lease of coal lands but, in the appeal of The Royal Collieries Company of Ohio, the board overruled this action. The period under consideration was the fiscal year March 31, 1917. Reference was made in the opinion of the board in the case of Lynch vs. The Alworth-Stephens Company, in which the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, decided depletion was allowable on a leasehold, which is now pending on a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Decision 140—In three points the board sustained the commissioner in the appeal of George P. and Bessie P. Douglas, Minneapolis, Minn., and reversed him in a fourth point. Where books were kept and income tax returns for 1918 and 1919 were filed on a "cash receipts and disbursements" basis, a taxpayer was not legally entitled to file amended returns on another basis. Upon the evidence submitted, the depletion allowed was deemed sufficient. Amounts paid for legal fees, in connection with the settlement of an estate from which the petitioner receives his inheritance, are not legally deductible from gross income. On the fourth point the board held that amounts paid to charitable and religious organizations are deductible from gross income, even though not claimed as such in the filing of an original return.

Luxury Tax Deductions, Unaccompanied by Vouchers, Disallowed

Decision 141—Rule 20 of the board provides that the burden of proof is on the taxpayer and, in the appeal of J. M. Lyon, New York City, jewelry on the installment plan, it was ruled that sufficient evidence had not been submitted and that, therefore, the appeal did not merit favorable action. A deduction was asked for amounts paid for taxes on theatre tickets, railroad fares and sundry luxuries, but, as no vouchers were submitted, this amount was not allowed.

Decision 142—The Safe Padlock and Hardware Company, Lancaster, Pa., was incorporated in 1904. D. F. Buchmiller owned nineteen-twentieths and Lloyd B. Hershey one-twentieth. In 1919 the

corporation surrendered its charter and a limited partnership was formed, the same individuals retaining the same interests in the agreed value of the assets of \$150,000. The March 1, 1913, value of the same holdings was \$117,052.80. The difference between these two amounts was held by the Commissioner to be a liquidating distribution from the corporation to Buchmiller and subject to both normal and surtax for the year 1919, which action was acquiesced in by the board, it stating that "the taxpayer has not sought to assist this board by filing a brief in support of his contention."

Decision 143—W. O. Knaub, General Manager of the Keystone Table Company, Mount Wolf, Pa., appeared before the board in this case. The Commissioner's action was approved by the board in ruling that a taxpayer, who has sustained a net loss in the calendar year 1920, may not deduct that loss from the net income of 1921, because the Revenue Acts of 1918 and 1921 do not contemplate such a right.

Decision 144—George C. Heimerdinger, President of the George C. Heimerdinger Company, New York, N. Y., was voted by the Board of Directors additional compensation for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1919, shortly after the close of the fiscal year ended on that date. The amount was \$18,226.48. This was in addition to his regular salary of \$35,000. The board stated, "Only secondary evidence was offered, even though the primary evidence was in the custody of the taxpayers' witness," and in view of this, the board approved the action of the Commissioner in disallowing the claim.

Rulings Affecting Dairy Business

Decision 145—In the appeal of The Pevely Dairy Company, a Missouri corporation, the board ruled that the purchase of retail milk and dairy routes, the price for which is measured by the number of former customers of the vendor obtained and retained for a specified period, results in the acquisition of a capital asset, and the amount paid therefor cannot be deducted as an ordinary business expense. It also ruled that cattle purchased for use in the dairy business may be accounted for by the inventory method and should be included in the inventory from the time the title passed. In determining losses in inventory, all increase in the cattle, as well as losses, must be included in the inventory in ascertaining the net loss.

Decision 146—A deduction of \$750,000 was disallowed as a loss and deduction in the 1920 return of the Brighton Mills, a New Jersey corporation, inasmuch as the amount was not paid until 1923 and as unsatisfactory evidence was furnished as to the right of claiming such deduction in 1920. At the time of hearing, an amended petition was filed, pleading the alternative right to special assessment. The appeal was, therefore, restored to the calendar for further hearing upon the taxpayer's right to special

assessment or such aspects thereof as the parties are unable to agree upon.

Patents Exhausted, Deduction Allowed.

Decision 147—Before the Board, en banc, in the appeal of the Union Metal Manufacturing Company, it was decided that a taxpayer holding patents and exercising the rights under them in the conduct of its business is entitled to a deduction for their exhaustion under the Revenue Act of 1918. Failure by the taxpayer to claim such deduction in its original return does not constitute the exercise of an election or option and does not preclude the claiming of such deduction later.

Decision 148—In the appeal of Lafayette Page, a physician of Woodstock, Indiana, it was held that, as there was no assertion made that his residence was used for the purpose of carrying on a professional practice, he was not entitled to deduct from gross income, in his income tax return for 1920, an amount expended by him in 1920 for repairs to his residence, which were intended to prepare the house for his personal occupation.

Decision 149—An invested capital of \$539,814.85 was claimed, while the Board allowed only \$165,000 for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, in the appeal of the Musical Instrument Sales Company of New York.

Decision 150—In the case of the North American Oil and Refining Company, a deficiency of \$20,182 for 1919 and 1920 was disapproved, an amended answer having been filed by the Commissioner admitting that the deficiency was improperly determined.

An Important Decision.

Decision 151—If properly pleaded, the Board will take cognizance of the fact that no one of the years 1917 to 1921 can be separated from the others and its tax independently computed, as a deficiency for one year will depend upon the correctness of items in other years, and, if credits for overpayments in earlier years are due, the taxpayer is entitled, if properly pleaded, to have them offset against any proper deficiency for another year, before being required to pay an additional amount. The Board states, "The computation of the profits tax does not and cannot stand alone for any one year, as such tax for each year is necessarily dependent upon the income and tax of the preceding year." In view of the above, the appeal of the Hickory Spinning Company is a very important one from a taxpayer's viewpoint. The Commissioner addressed a letter to the appellant under date of August 13, 1924, notifying it of a deficiency in income and profits tax for the years 1918 and 1919 of \$8,040 and an overassessment as to 1917 and 1920. The Commissioner, by counsel, contended that there had not been, since the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1924, a determination that a deficiency was due for 1917 and 1920. For the reasons above given, the Commissioner's plea was overruled.

Decision 152—The taxpayer, in the appeal of the Florida Grocery Company, Palatka, Fla., was held to have been a joint venture from Jan. 1, 1917, to May 28, 1917, and taxable as a corporation from and after May 28, 1917.

Decision 153—The failure of the Commissioner to follow a ruling published by the Internal Revenue Bureau does not constitute a ground for appeal to the Board where there has been no violation of statutes or regulations. A ruling had been made (T. B. M. 51, 1 C. B. 296) which specified that there should be no adjustments to invested capital for payment of taxes for prior years if less than \$5,000. The ruling was made in order to simplify administration.

Decision 154—The cost to the Wemple State Bank of a Burroughs "posting machine," used for five years, was held to be a capital expenditure and not deductible as an ordinary and necessary expense for 1919.

Decision 155—The issue in the appeal of F. H. Butts Estate was narrowed down to whether or not an item of \$602.36 had been paid twice to the taxpayer.

Decision 156—The revenue agent, in the case of Henry Birn, computed the net income by applying a ratio to gross sales. This method was disapproved by the Board and the deficiency determined by the Commissioner was likewise disapproved.

Decision 157—In stipulation by counsel, it was agreed that additional depreciation in the amount of \$3,912 should be allowed Koen Brothers, Inc., for the year 1919. This action was approved by the Board.

Comparative Analysis of Government Receipts and Expenditures on the Basis of Daily Treasury Statements of Jan. 20 and Jan. 27, 1925

RECEIPTS (Ordinary):	Fiscal Year 1925 (to Jan. 20.)	Fiscal Year 1925 (to Jan. 27.)	Corresponding Period Fiscal Year 1924.
Customs	\$297,095,811.10	\$308,298,064.64	\$303,065,858.65
Internal revenue:			
Inc. and profits tax.	801,968,735.35	809,165,322.07	848,684,107.03
Misc. internal rev.	501,682,914.58	515,306,260.13	504,684,185.20
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Proceeds Govt.-owned securities—Foreign obligations—			
Principal	23,341,033.35	23,205,567.67	60,993,206.14
Interest	79,797,235.17	79,797,235.17	80,877,573.70
Railroad securities.	114,225,813.43	114,237,884.97	23,954,400.94
All others	3,604,001.14	3,806,051.14	5,495,164.48
Trust fund receipts (reappropriated for investment)	17,621,960.08	17,906,176.68	17,568,993.95
Proceeds sale of surplus property	11,515,571.64	11,530,756.61	27,195,140.89
Panama Canal tolls, &c.	13,610,813.00	14,236,226.27	15,775,541.91
Receipts from miscellaneous sources credited direct to appropriations	16,382,016.95	16,924,360.98	21,190,064.42
Other miscellaneous	98,589,678.42	104,125,335.92	132,613,573.94
Total ordinary	\$1,979,441,584.21	\$2,018,599,342.25	\$2,132,067,821.25
Excess of ordinary receipts over total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	20,003,987.22	30,709,613.11	40,436,590.65
Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts:			
Sinking fund			
Purchases from foreign repayments			
Received from foreign Governments under debt settlements			
Received for estate taxes			
Purchases from franchise tax receipts (Fed. Res. and Fed. intermediate credit banks)			
Forfeitures, gifts, &c.			
Total	\$209,916,253.95	\$209,916,253.95	\$331,799,050.00
Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	\$1,959,437,596.99	\$1,987,889,729.14	\$2,091,061,230.60

EXPENDITURES (Ordinary): (Checks and warrants paid, &c.)	Fiscal Year 1925 (to Jan. 20.)	Fiscal Year 1925 (to Jan. 27.)	Corresponding Period Fiscal Year 1924.
General expenditures.	\$1,072,127,169.32	\$1,064,959,958.01	\$1,097,266,716.78
Int. on public debt.	462,606,307.67	465,110,946.97	492,236,303.74
Refunds of receipts:			
Customs	13,784,970.31	14,002,167.10	13,519,315.47
Internal revenue	68,564,989.28	71,302,224.91	67,039,528.47
Postal deficiency	5,023,982.72	5,023,982.72	12,476,314.18
Panama Canal	5,361,763.90	5,508,902.54	4,826,853.43
Operations in special accounts:			
Railroads	2,506,348.73	2,516,635.21	17,260,690.86
War Finance Corp.	33,066,994.42	33,544,448.86	47,246,688.35
Shipping Board	19,896,447.99	20,167,025.24	69,133,779.61
Alien prop'ty funds	3,872,159.26	3,819,823.40	110,875.04
Loans to railroads			9,571,000.00
Adjusted service certificate fund	99,909,617.08	99,827,480.15	
Investment of trust funds:			
Govt. Life Insur.	16,972,201.32	17,274,413.82	17,447,966.03
Civil Service Retirement	11,221,368.26	11,221,368.26	5,999,997.42
Dist. of Col. Teachers' Retirement	87,489.48	129,493.58	121,027.92
Foreign Service Retirement	91,232.86	91,232.86	
General R. R. Contingent	562,269.28	562,269.28	98,500.00
Total ordinary	\$1,749,521,343.04	\$1,777,973,475.19	\$1,759,862,180.60

EXPENDITURES (Extraordinary):	Fiscal Year 1925 (to Jan. 20.)	Fiscal Year 1925 (to Jan. 27.)	Corresponding Period Fiscal Year 1924.
Purchases from foreign repayments	208,600.00	208,600.00	38,509,150.00
Received from foreign Governments under debt settlements	90,950,000.00	90,950,000.00	91,858,200.00
Received for estate taxes	47,550.00	47,550.00	6,923,750.00
Purchases from franchise tax receipts (Fed. Res. and Fed. intermediate credit banks)	152,200.00	152,200.00	3,634,550.00
Forfeitures, gifts, &c.	183,903.95	183,903.95	48,500.00
Total	\$209,916,253.95	\$209,916,253.95	\$331,799,050.00
Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	\$1,959,437,596.99	\$1,987,889,729.14	\$2,091,061,230.60

Foreign Securities in American Markets



FINANCIAL London is still absorbed in the problems of sterling parity and an open gold market, according to cables printed in The New York Times today. Sentiment is almost unanimous in favor of the changes (some-time soon) but difficulties are foreseen, and there is an obvious disposition not to urge details on the authorities who will have to decide the matter. Much gratification is felt over the stability of the pound at its present level, especially as American remittances of gold to Australia have involved a special strain; there is, however, a feeling that the foundation may not yet be firm enough. There is support for the change in the Board of Trade's computation showing a favorable balance of £29,000,000 on total international account.

Paris is concerned over the possible effect on the exchange value of the franc of the serious deficit in the French grain harvest. Necessary imports are estimated at 14,000,000 quintals, representing at the present world price an outlay of about \$100,000,000. This outlay will be offset to the extent of about one-third by a sugar crop which obviates the need of such imports as were needed last year. Hungary is also bothered by the wheat problem, having overexported her own crop and being now compelled to buy of Australia at very high prices. Austria, which is entirely dependent on imported wheat, fears industrial troubles from the impossibility of raising wages to correspond to the price of wheat.

German Bonds

German Government 5s closed last week at approximately \$2.150 per million marks. They declined last week to a low of about \$1.650 per million marks, and closed in Berlin last Friday at \$1.825, while the New York market on that date ran up to \$1.900 per million marks. German pre-war and 1919 issues of the city bonds were again firm and buying for German account continued.

The reason for the weakness in German Government 5s, as reported from abroad, was the long position of the Parnot bankers who failed some time ago. Whether this is true cannot be ascertained, as there have been rumors in Berlin that a new plan for revaluation is under consideration. Only the original subscribers to the war loans will receive consideration, as well as German people who have been impoverished through the decline in the value of the German mark.

The sentiment for revaluation, notwithstanding the fact that the Nationalists practically control the German Cabinet, is very much mixed, but the next few weeks ought to show developments one way or the other.

The entire stock market in Germany was strong, with, however, only fractional changes all around.

Austria

The \$3,000,000 bonds of the "Rimamury" Works of Hungary were sold in this market last week to yield about 8 per cent. The stock of this corporation is selling at about \$2.25 in the New York market. The estimate as to intrinsic value, made by a prominent Wall Street house, owing to the hidden assets, is anywhere from \$8 to \$12 per share. The bonds were quickly oversubscribed, and it is said that these bonds will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. They are listed on the New York Curb Market.

The City of Graz, Austria, has obtained a loan of \$2,500,000, paying 8 per cent. interest. The bonds will be offered at 98 per cent., yielding 8.17 per cent. on the investment. This loan was placed by C. B. Richard & Co. and John Nickerson & Co. The City of Graz is in the Province of Styria, the second largest city of Austria. All the public utilities owned by the City of Graz are mortgaged for this loan.

There are quite a few other deals pending at the present time, and further announcements of loans granted to Austrian enterprises are expected shortly.

The market on Austrian stocks in Vienna advanced slightly last week.

General Electric of Germany Loan

Offering was made by the National City Company last week of \$10,000,000 Allgemeine Electricitts Gesellschaft (German General Electric Company) twenty-year sinking fund 7 per cent. gold debentures, dated Jan. 15, 1925, payable Jan. 15, 1945, at 93% and accrued interest, to yield 7.70 per cent. Interest is payable Jan. 15 and July 15. Denominations are \$500 and \$1,000.

The company will pay into the sinking fund on or before June 1, 1930, \$360,150, and on or before each succeeding Dec. 1 and June 1 bonds at 105; any not re-

LISTED FOREIGN BOND SALES

Week Ended January 31, 1925

The par value of listed foreign bonds in the New York market for the week ended January 31, 1925, and for the years 1924 and 1923 to date, together with comparative figures for the same week in 1923, was as follows:

	N. Y. Stock Exchange	N. Y. Curb
Last Week	\$9,207,967	\$461,000
Previous Week	15,120,000	871,000
1925 to Date	58,537,467	3,363,000
Same Week in 1924	10,297,500	1,017,000
1924 to Date	38,880,000	4,518,000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year to Date.	Same Week, 1924.
British cons. 2½s. 58 @ 57½	57½ @ 57½	58 @ 57¼	57¼ @ 56¾	
British 5%	101½	101½ @ 101¼	101¼ @ 101¼	100¾ @ 100¾
British 4½s.	97¾ @ 97¾	97¾ @ 97¾	97¾ @ 97	96¾ @ 96¾
French rentes (in Paris)	48.45 @ 48.40	48.55 @ 48.40	49.80 @ 48.40	54.25 @ 53.90
French W. L. (in Paris)	58.75 @ 58.65	59.30 @ 58.90	61.00 @ 58.65	71.30 @ 69.85

deemed by the sinking fund or otherwise will be paid at maturity, Jan. 15, 1945, at 105. Debentures are redeemable at option of the company in whole but not in part, except for the sinking fund, on Jan. 15, 1930, or any semi-annual interest date thereafter at 105 on thirty days' notice.

Proceeds of the debenture issue will be used to reduce current liabilities and to increase working capital, and to some extent to install additional machinery. Except for the charge or lien in favor of the so-called "Dawes debentures," the capital amount of which has now been fixed at the equivalent of \$7,732,620, the only outstanding liens on any of the company's properties are small mortgages to the extent of only \$95,282.

The company's plants are employing directly or through various branches and subsidiaries more than 50,000 persons. Recently a cash dividend of 5 per cent. was declared on the common stock. At present quotations outstanding stocks of the company are valued at an aggregate of more than \$45,000,000. German marks have been translated into dollars at the parity of 23.8 cents.

Siemens Loan Here

Dillon, Read & Co.; Marshall Field; Glorie, Ward & Co. of New York; the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh and the Central Trust Company of Chicago last week offered \$10,000,000 Siemens & Halske and Siemens Schuckertwerke Companies 7 per cent. bonds and notes, in equal divisions. Of this amount, \$5,000,000 were three-year 7 per cent. notes, priced at 99, to yield 7.40 per cent., and \$5,000,000 ten-year 7 per cent. bonds, priced at 96½, to yield 7.50 per cent. The group for whom these offerings were made represents one of the dominating factors in the German electrical industry. The two companies do a business of \$100,000,000 a year, operate twenty-six factories and employ 85,000 men. The proceeds of the issue are to be used for additional working capital, this enabling the companies to take care of increased business now available.

The mortgage debt of the companies, exclusive of the Dawes plan industrial debentures, amounts to \$155,000. The preliminary balance sheet of the corporations shows total assets of about \$105,000,000, against liabilities of about \$48,500,000.

Securing the bonds and notes is a plan patterned after that whereby the Netherlands Government in 1920 advanced 140,000,000 guilders, or \$56,000,000, to German industry and safeguarded this credit by merchandise having a current market value at all times substantially in excess of the amount borrowed. The Siemens & Halske Schuckertwerke bonds and notes will thus be secured, according to the banks, by salable merchandise with a world market, including semi-finished electrical goods, brass, copper, aluminum, zinc, steel, &c., to the amount of 167 per cent. of the total loans. This merchandise has been transferred to the German Securities Trustee Company, which had supervision over the \$56,000,000 Dutch loan.

Lower Austrian Hydroelectric Bonds

The Metropolitan Trust Company of New York announced last week that interest on Lower Austrian Hydroelectric first 6½s, 1944, due yesterday, would be paid by then on presentation of the interim receipts. It was further stated that the bonds would be ready for delivery about Feb. 15.

Rima Steel Corporation Bonds

F. J. Lisman & Company last Thursday announced that the Rima Steel Corporation \$3,000,000 7 per cent. closed first mortgage thirty-year sinking fund gold bonds, recently purchased by them, had been sold out and the books closed. These bonds are redeemable by compulsory drawings at par every two months by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 1

per cent. a year, commencing March 1, 1925. The entire issue will be redeemed by maturity. Drawn bonds become payable on the next interest date at par and six months' accrued interest. The issue is dated Feb. 1, 1925, and is payable Feb. 1, 1955. Coupons are payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 and the bonds are in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The Rima Steel Corporation is one of the oldest and largest steel corporations in Europe and the largest of its kind in Hungary, employing in excess of 12,000 men. The purpose of the issue is to enlarge its plant and for other corporate purposes. It is secured by a closed first mortgage on all real properties of the corporation in Hungary. The company's assets as of June 30, 1924, were put at \$28,186,151. The price was 88 and accrued interest, to yield about 8 per cent., with the additional possibility of \$120 profit per \$1,000 bond through the drawings at par every two months. The issue is the sole outstanding indebtedness of the corporation.

Kingdom of Hungary Interest Payments

Speyer and Company, 24 Pine Street, New York, announced last week that interest payments, due Feb. 1, on the State loan of the Kingdom of Hungary 7½ per cent. sinking fund gold bonds would be paid at the office of that company on and after today to holders of the interim receipts representing the bonds in question.

Jugoslav Loan Here

Advices from Rome last week stated that the Yugoslav Cabinet had decided to float a loan of approximately 300,000,000 dinars here in the near future. The dinar at par was quoted at five to the dollar. Its present value is in the neighborhood of 1.64 cents.

British Exchequer

British Exchequer receipts in the week ended Jan. 24 were £24,218,935 and expenditures £9,295,133. Floating debt declined to £790,590,000 from £809,135,000.

MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA

Mexican Bonds

Business in Mexican bonds continued active throughout last week, although the highest level reached in the upward movement was not maintained. Transactions covered a wider field of bonds, and many securities not dealt in for a very long time were in demand. The buying was for foreign account, as far as could be ascertained in this market. Germany came in for the specialties such as Mexican gold 5s of 1890, the internal bonds and Mexican irrigations. Germany is also absorbing the scrip "A" and "B" issued for arrear interest. Strange to say, advices from Europe indicate that buying was consistent for New York account, and it is not unlikely that buying was in Europe for American account, with the unfilled balance coming back into this market.

Complete silence reigned in regard to any negotiations which may have been going on between Mr. Pani and the international bankers. An interview given by President Calles made it clear that Mr. Pani was not authorized to carry on negotiations. The conversations which have undoubtedly taken place here between the two parties may lead to something tangible on Mr. Pani's return to Mexico City.

Reports from Mexico City are that several Mexican newspapers advocate the repudiation of the Lamont-de la Huerta agreement. The object of this agitation is not quite clear, as, in case of repudiation, Mexico could not raise any money either in this country or in Europe for a lifetime, and in well-informed circles such a possibility is ridiculed. Wall Street heard that a person who was conspicuous about a

year ago in attacking the bankers' agreement, recommending holders of Mexican gold 5s not to deposit their bonds under the agreement, might be behind this movement.

An excellent impression has been created by the energetic way General Calles is tackling the railway question. The dismissal of a large number of superfluous employees, the abolition of passes used by the employees for themselves and their large families, are all steps in the right direction and, according to figures mentioned, should result in a yearly saving of 24,000,000 pesos. If this can be carried through, the railways will be self-supporting and ready to be turned over to the owners, as provided for in the agreement.

The interest displayed in Mexican bonds is, according to the best opinion, principally based on the conviction that Mexico, for the first time in many years, has turned the corner politically and economically, and that conditions are bound to improve if the program of President Calles is carried out.

Argentine Offering Expected

It is expected in banking circles that the syndicate which has handled Argentine Government financing in the past will offer soon an issue of \$20,000,000 to provide for an equal amount of Argentine Treasury notes maturing on Feb. 25. This issue will in all probability be in the form of notes, possibly of one year duration. Some time ago the Government announced that it contemplated no long-term financing.

State of Santa Catarina Interest Payments

Owing to unsettled conditions in Southern Brazil, caused by the recent revolution, the State of Santa Catarina did not meet its interest payment due on Feb. 1 on an issue of bonds sold in the United States.

The securities, sold in June, 1922, by Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc., Cassatt & Co. and the Second Ward Securities Company of Milwaukee, were \$5,000,000 of external sinking fund 8 per cent. gold bonds. According to cabled messages from the Governor of Santa Catarina the State Government is endeavoring to make arrangements which will enable the Government to forward the necessary funds now due some time after the due date.

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The quotations below are averages of the prices submitted by the firms whose key numbers appear before each security. Quotations are as of the Friday before publication.

ARGENTINA:			ITALY:			Key.			Bid. Offered.			Key.			Bid. Offered.			
1-10-26	Argentine Recission 4s, 1896-99 (arg.) (sterling)	73 74	1-3-18-26	Italian Govt. 5s, 1925 (Treas.) (per lire 1,000)	41 1/4	42 1/4	10	Sao Paulo 5s, 1957.....	62 63	10	Sao Paulo 5s, 1945.....	76 78	1-10-26	Argentine Recission 4s, 1896-99 (arg.) (sterling)	73 74	1-10-26	Argentine Recission 4s, 1896-99 (arg.) (sterling)	73 74
1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Italian Consolidated War Loans 5s, 1918 (lire)	40 1/2	41 1/2	1-23	Sao Paulo 6s, 1943 (U. S. \$).....	79 1/2 80	1	Sao Paulo 6s, 1930 (U. S. \$).....	102 1/2 103	1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Sao Paulo 6s, 1943 (U. S. \$).....	79 1/2 80
1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Kingdom of Italy 6 1/2s (Ser. A, 1920)-1925 (U. S. \$)	99 1/2	100 1/2	23-26	Sao Paulo 8s (Dutch florins), 1936.....	392 396	1	Sao Paulo 8s (Dutch florins), 1936.....	392 396	1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Sao Paulo 8s (Dutch florins), 1936.....	392 396
1-4	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Japanese Govt. 4s, 1931 (large pieces, 1905) (U. S. \$ and sterling).....	82 1/4	83	3	CZECHOSLOVAKIA:		3	Carlsbad 4s.....	14 1/2 16 1/2	1-4	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Carlsbad 4s.....	14 1/2 16 1/2
1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Japanese Govt. 4s, 1931 (small pieces, 1905) (U. S. \$ and sterling).....	79 1/2	80 1/2	3	Prague 4s.....	16 1/2 18 1/2	3	DENMARK:		1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Prague 4s.....	16 1/2 18 1/2
1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Japanese Govt. 5s, 1907 (stg. and Fr. fcs.).....	73 1/2	75 1/2	1	Copenhagen 4s, 1949 (U. S. \$ & stg.)...	75 81	1	GERMANY:		1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Copenhagen 4s, 1949 (U. S. \$ & stg.)...	75 81
1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1				3-4	Berlin, 1882-1915, pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	14 1/2 15 1/2	3-4	Berlin 4s, 1919 (per mks. 1,000).....	4 1/2 4 3/4	1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Berlin, 1882-1915, pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	14 1/2 15 1/2
1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1-4	Belgian Govt. Restoration 5s, 1919 (Belgian francs).....	36 38	38 40	3-4	Bremen pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	5 1/2 5 3/4	3-4	Bremen pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	5 1/2 5 3/4	1-4	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1-4	Bremen pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	5 1/2 5 3/4
1-4	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1-4	Belgian Govt. Prem. 5s, 1920 (Belgian francs).....	43 45	45 47	3-4	Coblenz, 1867-1910 (per mks. 1,000).....	13 1/2 15 1/2	3-4	Coblenz, 1867-1910 (per mks. 1,000).....	13 1/2 15 1/2	1-4	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1-4	Coblenz, 1867-1910 (per mks. 1,000).....	13 1/2 15 1/2
1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	BOLIVIA:			3-4	Cologne, 1900-1912 (per mks. 1,000).....	14 1/2 15 1/2	3-4	Cologne, 1900-1912 (per mks. 1,000).....	14 1/2 15 1/2	1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Cologne, 1900-1912 (per mks. 1,000).....	14 1/2 15 1/2
1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Bolivian 6s, 1940 (g. l. of 1917) (U. S. \$)	76 78	78 80	3-4	Cologne, 1923, 8s (per mks. 1,000,000).....	28 38	3-4	Cologne, 1923, 8s (per mks. 1,000,000).....	28 38	1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Cologne, 1923, 8s (per mks. 1,000,000).....	28 38
1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	BRAZIL:			3-4	Dresden, 1875-1913 (per mks. 1,000).....	13 1/2 15	3-4	Dresden, 1875-1913 (per mks. 1,000).....	13 1/2 15	1	Argentine 5s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling)	60 1/2 70 1/2	1	Dresden, 1875-1913 (per mks. 1,000).....	13 1/2 15
1-3-4-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1889 (sterling).....	42 1/2 43 1/2	1-3-4-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	Dusseldorf, pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	14 1/2 16	3-4	Dusseldorf, pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	14 1/2 16	1-3-4-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1889 (sterling).....	42 1/2 43 1/2	1-3-4-10	Dusseldorf, pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	14 1/2 16
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	Essen, 1894-1913 (per mks. 1,000).....	14 1/2 15 1/2	3-4	Essen, 1894-1913 (per mks. 1,000).....	14 1/2 15 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Essen, 1894-1913 (per mks. 1,000).....	14 1/2 15 1/2
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	Frankfort, pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	15 1/2 16	3-4	Frankfort, pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	15 1/2 16	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Frankfort, pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	15 1/2 16
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	Frankfort, 1918 (per mks. 1,000).....	28 38	3-4	Frankfort, 1918 (per mks. 1,000).....	28 38	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Frankfort, 1918 (per mks. 1,000).....	28 38
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	Hamburg 4 1/2s, 1919 (per mks. 1,000,000).....	500 500	3-4-18	Hamburg 4 1/2s, 1919 (per mks. 1,000,000).....	500 500	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Hamburg 4 1/2s, 1919 (per mks. 1,000,000).....	500 500
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	Hamburg pre-war 4s (per mks. 1,000).....	6 1/2 7 1/2	3-4	Hamburg pre-war 4s (per mks. 1,000).....	6 1/2 7 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Hamburg pre-war 4s (per mks. 1,000).....	6 1/2 7 1/2
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	Leipzig 4 1/2 pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	13 1/2 14 1/2	3-4	Leipzig 4 1/2 pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	13 1/2 14 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Leipzig 4 1/2 pre-war (per mks. 1,000).....	13 1/2 14 1/2
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	Leipzig, 1922 (per mks. 1,000).....	15 1/2 16 1/2	3-4	Leipzig, 1922 (per mks. 1,000).....	15 1/2 16 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Leipzig, 1922 (per mks. 1,000).....	15 1/2 16 1/2
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	Munich, 1887-1914 (per mks. 1,000).....	19 21	3-4	Munich, 1887-1914 (per mks. 1,000).....	19 21	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Munich, 1887-1914 (per mks. 1,000).....	19 21
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	Munich, 1923 (per mks. 1,000,000).....	28 38	3-4	Munich, 1923 (per mks. 1,000,000).....	28 38	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Munich, 1923 (per mks. 1,000,000).....	28 38
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	Nurnberg, 1878-1912 (per mks. 1,000).....	20 22	3-4	Nurnberg, 1878-1912 (per mks. 1,000).....	20 22	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Nurnberg, 1878-1912 (per mks. 1,000).....	20 22
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	Stuttgart, 1901-1912 (per mks. 1,000).....	20 22	3-4	Stuttgart, 1901-1912 (per mks. 1,000).....	20 22	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Stuttgart, 1901-1912 (per mks. 1,000).....	20 22
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	JAPAN:		1	City of Tokio 5s, 1952 (sterling).....	66 1/2 67 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	JAPAN:	
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4	City of Tokio 5s, 1952 (sterling).....	66 1/2 67 1/2	1	City of Tokio 5s, 1952 (sterling).....	66 1/2 67 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	City of Tokio 5s, 1952 (sterling).....	66 1/2 67 1/2
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	44 1/2 45 1/2	3-4						1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10		
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2 44 1/2	1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds).....	43 1/2													

- 21—Gude, Winnill & Co., 11 Wall Street, N. Y. C.
Phone Whitehall 6100.
- 22—A. S. H. Jones & Co., 56 Wall Street, N. Y. C.
Phone Hanover 0906. *See Page 196.*
- 23—Abraham & Co., 27 William Street, N. Y. C.
Phone Broad 3785.
- 24—Hercules Mortgage Corp., 45 West 34th Street, N. Y. C.
Phone Fitzroy 3800.
- 25—May & Co., 15 Broad Street, N. Y. C.
Phone Hanover 1709.
- 26—Baker Kellogg Co., Inc., 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Phone Rector 4866.
- 27—Simon & Cherry, 40 Exchange Place, N. Y. C.
Phone Broad 2776.
- 28—Gerstley, Sunstein & Levy, 213 So. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Phone Bell Locust 8310 (Phila.) Rector 9801 (N. Y.)
- 29—Clinton Gilbert, 2 Wall Street, N. Y. C.
Phone Rector 4848.
- 30—Morgan Livermore & Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Phone Bowling Green 7460.
W. O. Stanifies Want Offer.

News of Domestic Securities



THE outstanding feature of the market during the past week was the continued upward movement in practically all the oil shares. Among the outstanding issues which moved up from 2 to 5 points or more were the Standard Oils, Marland, Phillips, Shell Union, General Petroleum and others. The incentive for this continued upward movement was the publication of figures by the United States Geological Survey showing a further drop of surplus stocks of crude oil in December and advices from the Wortham field district telling of the rapid fall in production there.

Pan-American was one of the leaders of the oil shares on account of the rumors which have been current regarding favorable developments in connection with the company's affairs. Earnings of the company showed improvement over last year because of the higher prices for fuel oil, of which the company is a large seller. It markets a huge quantity of gasoline and has every prospect of selling it in a rising market. Shell Union duplicated its year's high, and buying of this stock has been large both for foreign and domestic accounts. It is pointed out in oil circles that the earnings for 1924 will be the largest in the history of the company, with about \$2.50 a share on 10,000,000 common shares, which will be after deducting more than \$25,000,000 for depreciation and depletion. It is rumored that the present dividend of \$1 will be increased in the near future. It is predicted that the National Supply Company will benefit to a great extent from the increased drilling activities which higher crude oil prices will induce. This company is one of the largest manufacturers of oil field equipment, and with an increase in field activity its business will expand.

Crude Oil Production

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended Jan. 24 was 2,003,200 barrels, as compared with 2,023,650 barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 20,450 barrels. The daily average production east of California was 1,404,300 barrels, as compared with 1,420,450 barrels, a decrease of 16,150 barrels. The following are estimates of daily average gross production for the weeks ended Jan. 24, Jan. 17, 1925, and Jan. 26, 1924:

	1925			1924
	Jan. 24	Jan. 17	Jan. 26	
Oklahoma	481,000	473,500	382,650	
Kansas	81,950	81,850	71,450	
North Texas	92,500	91,950	62,600	
East Cent. Texas	230,250	254,150	130,700	
West Cent. Texas	54,650	53,700	51,550	
North Louisiana	49,850	49,350	53,200	
Arkansas	104,700	104,550	113,650	
Gulf Coast and Southwest Texas	124,100	120,000	87,250	
Eastern	100,000	101,000	107,000	
Wyo., Mont. and Col.	85,300	81,400	143,100	
California	598,900	603,200	601,750	
Total	2,003,200	2,023,650	1,804,900	

California production was 598,900 barrels, as compared with 603,200 barrels, a decrease of 4,300 barrels; Santa Fe Springs is reported at 46,000 barrels, against 48,000 barrels; Long Beach 119,000 barrels, against 118,500 barrels; Huntington Beach, 41,000 barrels, no change; Torrance, 41,000 barrels, against 42,000 barrels; Dominguez, 59,000 barrels, against 60,000 barrels, and Rosecrans 8,900 barrels, against 8,700 barrels.

Barnsdall Corporation

It is generally felt in financial circles that the Barnsdall Corporation is being greatly benefited by the new process developed by the company. The process is concerned with the recovery of alcohol from petroleum residue. The recovery will be of most value to makers of varnishes and finishes. Besides this new process the company also markets "Be Bright," a cleansing and polishing product which is meeting with excellent results wherever marketed.

RAILS

Activity in railroad shares at the opening of the week centered around Missouri-Kansas-Texas issues, the preferred "A" reaching new high levels. The activity in these issues was attributed to the excellent earnings and to expected dividend actions. The preferred is now paying at the rate of \$5 annually, but it is felt in financial circles that the stock might possibly be put on a \$7 annual basis at the next meeting of the company in June. Should the stock be put on a \$7 basis, to which it is entitled, there would then be nothing in the way of common dividends. There was a rather large accumulation of New York Central stock reported during the week and it was

intimated that those who have liquidated their holdings in Steel had transferred the proceeds into New York Central, believing that this road would lead the market in its next upward movement. It was expected by many that the board of the Wabash would institute dividends on the "A" stock at its meeting held last week. When this expectation failed to materialize, it was pointed out that the board would probably be in a more favorable frame of mind at its meeting in April. The strength in Wabash "A" stock was, in part, due to the announcement that last year's earnings had exceeded those of the previous year. It has been expected that the earnings for 1924 would be less than those for 1923, and the size of the 1924 earnings came as a surprise.

The close of the week saw rail shares duplicating the activity in the oil share group. "Katy" issues moved upward in response to consolidation factors, and in this advance St. Louis-San Francisco shares also showed activity. The rise in Southern Railway was attributed to the discounting of higher dividends which, it is expected, will be paid this year.

Nickel Plate Merger

The committee to carry out the plan for unified operation of the five Van Sweringen railroads, Nickel Plate, Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Pere Marquette and Hocking Valley, met at Cleveland last week to complete details preliminary to the voting of stockholders' shares in March and April.

After the meeting the committee announced it had found sufficient stock deposited to make the plan operative as to all companies. It ordered that notice of operation be filed with the depository, J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York.

The committee approved forms of leasing each railroad, which had been prepared by counsel. It approved submission of the leases to the lessor companies.

Counsel for the committee reported favorable action by the directors of the Erie, Hocking Valley, Chesapeake & Ohio and Nickel Plate and said stockholders' meetings of these companies to approve the leases would be held respectively March 25, 28 and 30 and April 2. The new company for unification, according to the proposal of the Van Sweringens, has been incorporated under the laws of Ohio as "The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company."

The declaration by the Nickel Plate Committee that the unification plan was in operation confirmed general opinion in the financial district that the Van Sweringens' interests controlled more than enough stock of the Erie, Pere Marquette, Nickel Plate, Hocking Valley and Chesapeake & Ohio. The announcement was just another formal statement in completing unification.

The next important development on the \$1,500,000,000 merger will come when the meetings of the stockholders are held. While some objections may develop at these meetings, the Van Sweringens now have demonstrated they have enough stock to put through the undertaking.

After the stockholders have accepted the leases the unification will have to be presented formally to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Opponents of the Cleveland brothers are focusing their attention on this part of the undertakings. Many minority stockholders are preparing to appear before the Commission. It has been stated that the short line railroads would try desperately to defeat the plan unless provision is made for their interests.

In all the months of discussion of the plan it never has been presented formally to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Representatives of the Van Sweringens have informed the Commission informally of its terms.

Rail Orders Heavy

New rail and equipment orders for the railroads continue heavy. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway has ordered 35,000 tons of rails from the Illinois and the Inland Steel companies. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has purchased 20,000 tons of rails.

The St. Louis-San Francisco is inquiring for thirty new locomotives. This order will represent more than \$1,500,000 and will be among the largest locomotive orders of the year.

Katy-Southern Merger

Referring to rumors that there would be a change in the control of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company it developed, upon inquiries at the office of Speyer & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co., who were active in the reorganization of the Katy, that these bankers and others have known for some time that Kansas City Southern and banking interests affiliated with that company had acquired an interest in the stock of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company.

It was pointed out that the mileage of the Kansas City Southern was about 843 miles and that of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas about 3,200 miles. It is understood that the bankers who financed the reorganization of the Katy not only have retained their holdings in the bonds and

shares of that company, but have increased them since then and they have no interest in the Kansas City Southern or Missouri Pacific securities. When questioned, these bankers would not deny that they have been considering possible combinations of railroads, but stated that their only interest is in the Missouri-Kansas-Texas property.

INDUSTRIALS

One of the outstanding features in the industrial share group was the break in Woolworth shares. Liquidation in this issue was induced by annual figures which, apparently, did not meet the expectations of certain operators. Among the specialties which were largely dealt in were Nash Motors and Commercial Solvents. The former almost reached its high mark, while the "A" and "B" shares of the latter company moved into new high territory. American Can did not take long in overcoming the dividend deduction. The volume of trading was large and was helped by the recurring rumor that a split-up of the shares was not far distant. The rise during the past few days has, without doubt, been due to a short interest and to the desire to offset the effect of the "ex dividend."

United States Steel Report

The directors of the United States Steel Corporation declared only the usual extra dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock last week. As was the case in the September quarter, the company again failed to earn the full extra dividend and surplus had to be drawn upon to meet this payment. The earnings statement for December, however, was slightly better than expected. Most estimates circulated in the financial district called for net earnings of between \$28,000,000 and \$29,000,000. The actual net was \$30,762,000, or about one and three-quarter millions more than the highest estimate, and compares with net earnings of \$30,718,000 for the September quarter. Operations at the mills was on a much larger scale in the closing quarter of the year than in the previous three months period, but, despite the larger operations, the corporation received a lower average price for all steel shipped, due to the declining tendency of steel prices at the time. This was generally believed to account for the relatively small earnings in the face of increased production. For the current quarter a much better showing is expected, provided there is no adverse change in steel trade conditions over the next two months.

Kresge Dividend

Directors of the S. S. Kresge Company declared a 50 per cent. stock dividend last week on its common stock, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 16. At the same time the regular quarterly cash dividends of \$2 a share on the common stock and \$1.75 on the preferred stock were declared, both payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 19. Inasmuch as the regular cash dividend is payable on the increased common stock which shareholders will receive in the form of the stock dividend, the payment on the common shares is equivalent to \$3 a share now paid on the present outstanding stock.

The annual statement of earnings shows sales of \$100,006,248 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, a record, comparing with \$81,086,248 in 1923. After all expenses and reserves for taxes, the net earnings were \$10,114,163, against \$9,493,988. The net for 1924 after preferred dividends was equal to \$40.66 a share earned on the \$24.527,933 common stock outstanding, against \$38.14 in 1923. After both dividends, the company reported a surplus of \$8,012,450 for 1924, and profit and loss surplus as of Dec. 31, 1924, of \$15,308,585. The profit and loss surplus at the close of 1923, after \$6,121,233 stock dividend, was \$11,161,180.

The general balance sheet put net current assets at \$12,614,163, against net current liabilities of \$1,868,058. The assets included \$4,512,928 cash and \$1,502,350 Government securities.

Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company

The quarterly dividend due to be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation was passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors last week. The dividend, which would have amounted to \$1 a share, has been paid regularly since 1919. Last year the company distributed a 40 per cent. stock dividend, and the regular \$1 dividend also was paid on the larger amount of stock. Last year's earnings, however, fell short of the \$4 dividend. This accounts for the passing of the dividend this time.

For 1924 the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation reported gross earnings of \$6,062,975, against \$8,572,605 in 1923. After expenses, charges and reserves for depreciation and depletion, the company reported a deficit of \$418,376. There was a surplus of \$750,793 after similar deductions in 1923.

National Enameling and Stamping Co.

A fight for control of the National Enameling and Stamping Company is be-

lieved to be brewing, and may be brought to a head at the annual meeting of the company on March 10 if the charges brought by a group of stockholders are not met in the meantime. A group of large stockholders, who are believed to be in the majority, have sent a letter to the management outlining their grievances. The details of the letter were not made public, but according to reliable information it deals chiefly with the losses borne by the company since it entered the steel and coke business. Prominent local bankers charge that the company has \$15,000,000 tied up in the steel business, which is netting a large loss and which is eating into the profits of the enameling branch of the business. If certain steps are not taken by the management to correct this situation proxies will be solicited by the independent stockholders to be voted at the annual meeting.

Public Utilities

Trading in the utility field at the opening of the week was fairly brisk and assumed moderate proportions. During the middle of the week there was a distinct weakening, which developed at the close, however, into an upward movement.

American Power and Light, which recently touched 60, dropped to around 54 before starting upward again. Electric Investors Incorporated showed strength and activity throughout the week and improved its position considerably. At the meeting of the Northern Ohio Electric Corporation's shareholders last week, it was announced that more than 85 per cent. of the stock had been deposited under the proposed plan, which was more than adequate to insure the passage of the plan to form a new company called the Northern Ohio Power Company.

Utilities Power and Light

An initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the 150,000 new shares of Class A stock outstanding was declared yesterday by the Utilities Power and Light Corporation. The company controls the Indiana Power Company of Vincennes, Ind., Interstate Power Company of Lancaster, Wis., Consumers' Power Company, operating in Indiana, and the Eastern New Jersey Power Company. The dividend, payable April 1, 1925, to stock of record March 15, places the stock on an annual dividend basis of \$2.

The entire issue of this stock was offered last month by a syndicate headed by Fynchon & Co. and including West & Co., W. S. Hammons & Co. and John Nickerson & Co.

MOTORS

The opening of the week saw quite a good deal of heaviness among the motor shares and it was intimated a good deal of competition was still in store for the various companies in the industry. The rise in Mack Truck was an unexpected development in so far as extent was concerned; still it was pointed out by many that there had been a limitless field opened up to the company by the growing demand from railroads for gasoline driven cars. Furthermore, a large and ever increasing source of revenue was indicated for the company from its motor bus business. It was rumored in financial circles that General Motors was expecting to acquire control of the Mack Company. These rumors were, however, officially denied, but the fact that General Motors remained more or less stationary in the face of the advance of Mack shares seemed to indicate, according to some observers, that it was being held at that price in order that a two for one basis might more quickly be established between the stocks of these two companies.

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OPEN MARKET DOMESTIC SECURITIES

PUBLIC UTILITY—BONDS

PUBLIC UTILITY—BONDS—Continued

RAILROAD—BONDS—Continued

Key	Bid.	Offered.	Key	Bid.	Offered.	Key	Bid.	Offered.			
1	Adirondack Elec. Power Corp. 1st 5s, 1922.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	1	Nebraska Power Co. Series A deb. 6s, 1922.....	89 1/2	91	1	Connecticut Ry. 1st 4s, 1951.....	87 1/2	90
1	Adirondack Power & Light Co. 1st 5s, 1930.....	102 1/2	103 1/2	1-9	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 1st 6s, 1946.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	1	Current River 5s, 1927.....	99 1/2	100 1/2
1	Adirondack Power & Light Co. deb. 5s, 1930.....	94	W.O.	1-5	New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1948.....	88	90	1	Dayton & Mich. con. 4 1/2s, 1931.....	96 1/2	97 1/2
1	Alabama Power Co. 1st 5s, 1946.....	96 1/2	97 1/2	1	New England Power Co. 1st 5s, 1931.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	1	Dayton Union Ry. 1st 4s, 1949.....	88	90
1	Alabama Power Co. 1st 5s, 1951.....	102	103 1/2	1	New Jersey P. & L. 1st 5s, 1935.....	92 1/2	94	1	Detroit & Mack Ry. 1st 4s, 1905.....	72	74
1	Alabama Power Co. 1st 5s, 1951.....	93 1/2	94 1/2	19	New Jersey Public Service 6s, 1949.....	87	W.O.	1	Detroit & Mack Ry. mtg. 4s, 1905.....	47	70
1	Alabama Trac. L. & P. 1st 5s, 1902.....	86	87 1/2	1	New Orleans Public Service 6s, 1949.....	84	85	1	Detroit, Tol. & Ironmont R. R. 1st 4s, 1953.....	93	96
1	American Gas & Electric Co. deb. 6s, 1914.....	98 1/2	97	1	New Orleans Public Service gen. 4 1/2s, 1935.....	84	85	1	Detroit, Tol. & Ironmont R. R. 1st mtg. 5s, '64.....	93	96
1	American Power & Light Co. deb. 6s, 1914.....	94	95	1-5	N. Y. & West. L. gen. 4s, 2004.....	76	78	22	Dul., S. S. & Atl. 5s, J. & J., 1937.....	87 1/2	88 1/2
1	Appalachian Power Co. 1st 5s, 1941.....	98 1/2	97 1/2	1	N. Y. & West. L. deb. 5s, 1934.....	93	94 1/2	1	Dutchess County R. R. 1st 4 1/2s, 1940.....	81 1/2	W.O.
1	Appalachian Power Co. 1st 5s, 1941.....	105	106 1/2	1	Niagara Falls Power Co. 6s, 1932.....	105	106 1/2	1	E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. 1st 5s, 1930.....	100	101
1	Appalachian Power Co. 6s, 1924.....	90 1/2	91 1/2	1	Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st cons. 6s, 1950.....	105	106 1/2	1	E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. con. 5s, 1956.....	93	94
1	Arkansas Light & Power Co. 1st 5s, 1945.....	100	101	1	Niagara, L. & O. Power Co. ref. 6s, 1938.....	104	106	1	Evansville & Ohio Valley 5s, 1949.....	61	64
28	Augusta, Aiken Ry. & Elec. 5s, 1933.....	90	92	20	North American L. & P. 5s, 1954.....	98	99	1	Evansville, Ind. & Terre H. Ry. 1st 7s, 1950.....	100	101 1/2
1	Birmingham L. H. & P. 1st 5s, 1946.....	94 1/2	96	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1934.....	89 1/2	90 1/2	1	Fla. Cent. & P. R. R. 1st 5s, 1930.....	99	W.O.
1	Birmingham R. P. & L. gen. & ref. 4 1/2s, 1954.....	85 1/2	87 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	91 1/2	94 1/2	1	Fla. Cent. & P. R. R. 1st cons. 5s, 1943.....	98 1/2	99 1/2
1	Bolton Gas L. & Coke 1st 5s, 1941.....	73	W.O.	1-19	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	96	100	1	Fla. Southern R. R. 1st 4s, 1945.....	85 1/2	88
1	Bolton Gas L. & Coke 1st 5s, 1941.....	99	100 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Fla. West Shore Ry. 1st 5s, 1934.....	91 1/2	94
1	Buffalo General Electric 1st 5s, 1939.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Fort Worth & Rio G. Ry. 1st 4s, 1928.....	94	95
1	Buffalo Railway Co. cons. 1st 5s, 1931.....	80	82	20	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s, 1933.....	91 1/2	92
1	Buffalo Traction Co. 1st 5s, 1948.....	73	75	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Galveston Term. Ry. 1st 6s, 1938.....	98	100
1	Burlington Gas & Light 1st 5s, 1955.....	87	89	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Galveston & Alabama R. R. cons. 5s, 1945.....	93	94
1	Burlington Ry. & Light 1st 5s, 1932.....	90	92	1-19	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Georgia Southern & Florida 5s, 1945.....	97	98 1/2
1	Butte Electric & Power Co. 1st 5s, 1951.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Grand Rapids & Ind. 2d 4s, A. & O., 1936.....	89 1/2	90 1/2
1	Canton Electric Co. 1st 5s, 1937.....	99	100	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Grand Tr. Pac. Lake Superior 1st 4s, 1955.....	78	80
1	Carolina Power & Light Co. 1st 5s, 1938.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Grand Tr. Pac. Minn. & Prairie Sec. 2d 4s, 1955.....	78	79 1/2
1	Carolina Power & Light Co. 1st 5s, 1938.....	103 1/2	104 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Grand Trunk Western Ry. 1st 4s, 1959.....	88	90
1	Catawba Power Co. 1st 5s, 1933.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Gulf Term. Co. (Mobile) 4s, 1937.....	78 1/2	80 1/2
1	Cedars Rapids Mfg. & Power 1st 5s, 1927.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Harlem River & Port Chester R.R. 1st 4s, 1954.....	80	81 1/2
1	Central Georgia Power Co. 1st 5s, 1938.....	93	94	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Houston, East & West Texas Ry. 5s, 1933.....	99 1/2	W.O.
1	Central Ind. Power 1st 5s, 1947.....	95 1/2	96 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Houston Belt & Term. sinking fund 5s, 1937.....	97 1/2	98 1/2
1	Central N. Y. Gas & Electric 1st 5s, 1941.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Indiana & Louisville 1st 4s, 1956.....	85 1/2	87 1/2
1	Central Power & Light Co. 1st 5s, 1946.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Jacksonville Terminal 6s, 1937.....	107	110
1-19	Central Power & Light Co. 1st 5s, 1946.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Kanawha & West Va. 6s, 1955.....	89 1/2	92
1	Citizens' Gas of Indianapolis 1st 5s, 1942.....	92 1/2	94	28	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Kan. City, Fort Scott & M. Ry. ref. 4s, 1936.....	81 1/2	82 1/2
1	Cities Service deb. B.....	163	W.O.	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Kan. City & Memphis Ry. & B. 5s, 1929.....	98	100
1	Cities Service deb. C.....	120	W.O.	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	K. C. & Mem. & Birm. gen. 4s, 1934.....	91 1/2	93
1	Cities Service deb. D.....	102 1/2	104 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	K. & Ind. Term. 4 1/2s, 1961, stamped.....	85	87
1	Cities Service deb. E.....	109 1/2	111 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	K. & Ind. Term. 4 1/2s, 1961, unstamped.....	78	W.O.
1	Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co. 1st 5s, 1939.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d 5s, 1941.....	95 1/2	96 1/2
1	Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co. s. f. deb. 7s, 1941.....	109	110	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st 5s, 1937.....	99 1/2	100
1	Cleveland Ry. Co. 1st 5s, 1931.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Long Island North Shore 1st 5s, 1932.....	99 1/2	W.O.
1	Columbia Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1936.....	92 1/2	94	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Long Island R. R. deb. 5s, 1934.....	95 1/2	97
1	Columbia, Del. & M. Elec. 1st 5s, 1937.....	83	85	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Long Island R. R. deb. 5s, 1937.....	99 1/2	100
1	Columbia Ry. 1st cons. 4s, 1939.....	77	79	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louisiana & Arkansas 5s, 1927.....	100	101 1/2
1	Columbia Ry. 1st 5s, 1940.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Columbia Ry. 1st 5s, 1941.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Columbia Ry. 1st 5s, 1942.....	95	96 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st 5s, 1943.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st 5s, 1943.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Consolidated Cities L. P. & T. 1st 5s, 1902.....	95 1/2	96 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Consolidated Cities L. P. & T. 1st 5s, 1902.....	95 1/2	96 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Consolidated Cities L. P. & T. 1st 5s, 1902.....	95 1/2	96 1/2	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Consumers Elec. L. & P. (N. O.) 1st 5s, 1936.....	92	93	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Consumers Elec. L. & P. (N. O.) 1st 5s, 1936.....	92	93	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Consumers Elec. L. & P. (N. O.) 1st 5s, 1936.....	92	93	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Consumers Elec. L. & P. (N. O.) 1st 5s, 1936.....	92	93	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Consumers Elec. L. & P. (N. O.) 1st 5s, 1936.....	92	93	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Consumers Elec. L. & P. (N. O.) 1st 5s, 1936.....	92	93	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Consumers Elec. L. & P. (N. O.) 1st 5s, 1936.....	92	93	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Louis, N. A., K. & Clin. 4s, 1955.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
1	Consumers Elec. L. & P. (N. O.) 1st 5s, 1936.....	92	93	1	North Carolina Public Ser. 1st 5s, 1944.....	99					

OPEN MARKET-DOMESTIC SECURITIES

INDUSTRIAL AND MIS.-BONDS-Continued

Table with 3 columns: Key, Description, Bid. Offered. Includes entries like Cont. Sugar Co. 1st 7s, 1928, and various industrial bonds.

INSURANCE-STOCKS

Table with 3 columns: Key, Description, Bid. Offered. Includes American Surety, ex div, and various insurance stocks.

RADIO-STOCKS

Table with 3 columns: Key, Description, Bid. Offered. Includes Apco Manufacturing Co., Class A, pf., and various radio stocks.

SUGAR-STOCKS

Table with 3 columns: Key, Description, Bid. Offered. Includes Caracas Sugar Company, and various sugar stocks.

PUBLIC UTILITY-STOCKS

Table with 3 columns: Key, Description, Bid. Offered. Includes Adirondack Pow. & Lt. Co., and various public utility stocks.

REAL ESTATE-BONDS

Table with 3 columns: Key, Description, Bid. Offered. Includes Am. Bond & Mortgage Co. issues, and various real estate bonds.

INVESTMENT TRUST-BONDS

Table with 3 columns: Key, Description, Bid. Offered. Includes International Sec. Trust of America, secured, and various investment trust bonds.

BANK AND TRUST COMPANY-STOCKS

Table with 3 columns: Key, Description, Bid. Offered. Includes American Surety Company, Bank of Manhattan, and various bank and trust company stocks.

PUBLIC UTILITY-STOCKS-Continued

Table with 3 columns: Key, Description, Bid. Offered. Continuation of public utility stocks from the previous section.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS-STOCKS

Table with 3 columns: Key, Description, Bid. Offered. Includes Aeolian Co. pf., Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola pf., and various industrial and miscellaneous stocks.

Key and Index to Open Security Market
1-Pynchon & Co. See Page 199.
2-E. W. French & Co.
3-C. B. Richard & Co. See Page 194.

10-Elliott & Wolfe.
11-Bernhard, Schiffer & Co. See Page 199.
12-Minton & Wolff. See Page 199.
13-Morton Lachenbruch & Co. See Page 199.

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21-Gude, Winnill & Co.
22-A. S. H. Jones & Co. See Page 196
23-Abraham & Co.
24-Hercules Mortgage Corp.

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CURRENT EARNINGS STATEMENTS

Boston & Maine			Missouri Pacific		
1924.		1923.	1924.		1923.
December gross.....	\$7,001,642	\$6,621,371	Dec. gross.....	11,205,761	9,575,382
Net oper. income.....	1,125,489	216,770	Net aft. tax.....	1,808,911	1,177,558
Sur. after charges.....	335,592	*\$11,467	Net op. inc.....	1,439,549	866,398
12 months' gross.....	78,697,297	\$6,193,418	Bal. for int.....	2,411,379	1,385,445
Net oper. income.....	8,972,121	2,987,414	Sur. af. chgs.....	1,307,629	397,690
Sur. after charges.....	1,772,787	*3,491,070	12 mos.' gr.....	123,647,723	114,607,947
*Deficit.			Net aft. tax.....	20,445,463	12,185,117
			Net op. inc.....	15,817,584	8,893,245
			Bal. for int.....	19,057,165	11,855,884
			Sur. af. chgs.....	6,503,217	121,345
Buffalo & Susquehanna			Pere Marquette		
1924.		1923.	1924.		1923.
December gross.....	\$194,272	\$255,251	Dec. gross.....	3,347,350	3,501,735
Net oper. income.....	60,001	*11,402	Net op. inc.....	502,827	476,363
12 months' gross.....	1,913,818	2,780,877	Surp. aft. chg.....	303,023	316,297
Net oper. income.....	238,673	564,699	12 mo. gross.....	41,797,915	4,965,737
*Deficit.			Net op. inc.....	7,200,828	7,086,372
			Surp. aft. chg.....	4,935,022	5,202,810
Chicago & Eastern Illinois			Pittsburgh & West Virginia		
1924.		1923.	1924.		1923.
December gross.....	\$2,427,272	\$2,242,919	Dec. gross.....	\$341,740	\$304,769
Net oper. income.....	254,318	250,738	Net after tax.....	102,802	30,460
Sur. after charges.....	\$9,636	71,878	Net op. inc.....	162,799	107,557
12 months' gross.....	26,068,789	28,405,408	Total income.....	184,177	134,923
Net oper. income.....	1,467,266	3,324,117	Sur. after charges.....	167,956	131,519
			12 months' gross.....	4,164,732	3,844,556
			Net after tax.....	834,052	343,100
			Net oper. income.....	1,646,125	1,322,584
			Total income.....	2,004,072	2,136,090
			Sur. after charges.....	1,945,288	2,086,902
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul			Texas & Pacific		
1924.		1923.	1924.		1923.
December gross.....	\$12,961,018	\$13,298,562	Dec. gross.....	\$3,312,261	\$3,105,319
Net oper. income.....	2,261,197	2,445,345	Net op. inc.....	794,154	813,545
12 months' gross.....	158,366,458	169,608,337	12 months' gross.....	33,784,580	32,592,489
Net oper. income.....	18,972,106	20,167,713	Net op. inc.....	5,801,611	5,237,535
			*Net op. inc.....		
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western			St. Louis-San Francisco		
1924.		1923.	1924.		1923.
December gross.....	\$7,339,355	\$7,565,273	Dec. gross.....	\$8,065,469	\$7,199,838
Net oper. income.....	1,081,266	1,091,959	Net op. inc.....	1,823,999	1,753,141
12 months' gross.....	\$8,753,529	\$8,490,646	Bal. for interest.....	1,816,033	1,748,146
Net oper. income.....	15,870,712	13,443,543	Surplus after charges.....	560,572	501,264
			12 months' gross.....	89,000,574	89,187,828
			Net op. inc.....	20,845,411	18,511,457
			Balance for interest.....	20,796,136	18,212,343
			Surplus after charges.....	5,919,444	3,741,215
Grand Trunk Western			Union Pacific System		
1924.		1923.	1924.		1923.
December gross.....	\$1,337,187	\$1,363,601	Dec. gross.....	\$15,166,941	\$16,369,867
Net operating income.....	40,932	*175,214	Net operating income.....	2,932,971	3,022,967
12 months' gross.....	17,889,156	19,580,064	Twelve months' gross.....	199,035,117	211,318,465
Net operating income.....	179,479	1,500,501	Net operating income.....	37,913,161	39,660,245
*Deficit.					
Illinois Central System			Virginian Railway		
1924.		1923.	1924.		1923.
December gross.....	\$15,108,074	\$14,443,691	Dec. gross.....	\$1,455,291	\$1,178,317
Net operating income.....	2,553,326	2,441,267	Net operating income.....	386,159	*73,018
12 months' gross.....	173,838,132	186,763,167	Total income.....	506,196	*14,067
Net operating income.....	28,102,073	24,863,439	Surplus after charges.....	197,919	*237,243
			Twelve months' gross.....	18,988,439	20,328,348
			Net operating income.....	5,536,451	5,572,092
			Total income.....	6,924,213	6,450,725
			Surplus after charges.....	3,315,141	3,671,445
			*Deficit.		
Kansas City Southern			West Jersey & Seashore		
Dec. 1924.		Dec. 1923.	Dec. 1924.		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1924.
Operating revenues.....	\$1,615,659	\$1,638,351	Operating revenue.....	\$808,387	\$12,932,368
Operating expenses.....	1,346,252	1,414,920	Operating expenses.....	\$41,897	10,862,432
Net revenue from oper.....	269,406	223,430	Net revenue.....	\$33,510	2,069,936
Tax accruals.....	84,056	180,021	Operating income.....	*\$3,542	1,164,878
Uncollectible revenues.....	832	1,072	Net operating income.....	*\$4,770	\$24,955
Operating income.....	\$214,517	\$42,336	*Deficit.		
Pennsylvania			Virginian Railway		
Dec. 1924.		Dec. 1923.	Dec. 1924.		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1924.
Operating Rev.....	\$52,775,237	\$64,529,176	Operating revenue.....	\$808,387	\$12,932,368
Operating exp.....	44,104,413	51,450,973	Operating expenses.....	\$41,897	10,862,432
Net rev.....	8,670,824	12,748,343	Net revenue.....	\$33,510	2,069,936
Operating inc.....	9,739,297	97,480,202	Operating income.....	*\$3,542	1,164,878
Net operating inc.....	5,654,819	79,103,112	Net operating income.....	*\$4,770	\$24,955
			*Deficit.		

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INDUSTRIAL AND MIS.—STOCKS—Continued			INDUSTRIAL AND MIS.—STOCKS—Continued			INDUSTRIAL AND MIS.—STOCKS—Continued			
Key.	Bid.	Offered.	Key.	Bid.	Offered.	Key.	Bid.	Offered.	
1	Bliss (E. W.) Co. 2d pf. B 60c.....	9 1/2 11	1	Libby-Owens Sheet Glass cum. 7% pf.....	98 102	1	Welch Grape Juice Co. pf. 7%.....	8 86	
1	Bliss (E. W.) Co. com.....	14 16	1	Massachusetts Baking Co. cum.....	105 110	1	Welch Grape Juice Co. com.....	8 12	
1	Borden's Condensed Milk com.....	138 140	1	Massachusetts Baking Co. cum. 1st pf. 7%.....	92 96	1	W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co. com. \$4.....	56 60	
1	Borden's Condensed Milk Co. cum. 6% pf.....	103 105	1	Massachusetts Baking Co. 2d cum. pf.....	115 120	1	White Rock Mineral Springs com.....	16 18	
1	Brighton Mills 7% pf. Class A.....	23 29	1	McCall Corp. com.....	79 82	1	White Rock Mineral Springs 5% 2d pf.....	85 90	
1	Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. 7% pf.....	102 105	1	McCall Corp. cum. 1st pf. 7%.....	121 125	1	White Rock Mineral Springs 1st pf.....	95 101	
1	Bucyrus Co. com.....	113 118	1-5	Merck & Co. cum. 8% pf.....	60 62	13	Wickwire-Spencer Steel, new com.....	78 79	
1	Bucyrus Co. cum. 7% pf.....	102 105	8	Metro Chain Stores com.....	32 35	13	Wickwire-Spencer Steel pf. rights.....	78 79	
1	Burroughs Adding Machine pf. 7%.....	102 1/2 104	8	Metro 5-50c Stores 2d pf.....	86 89	13	Wickwire-Spencer Steel pf. rights.....	78 79	
1	Bush Terminal Co. com. 3%.....	66 68	8	Metro 5-50c Stores 8% pf.....	38 43	1	Winnabow Mills cum. 1st pf. 7%.....	100 103	
1	Bush Terminal Co. cum. pf. 6%.....	81 83	8	Metro 5-50c Stores 1st pf.....	92 96	5	Woodward Iron com.....	68 70	
1	Bush Terminal Co. cum. pf. 7%.....	97 99	5	National Paper & Type com.....	75	1	Yale & Towne com. \$4.....	68 70	
1	By-Products Coke Corp. com.....	58 60	13	National Licorice Co. 6% pf.....	190 195				
1	By-Products Coke Corp. cum. pf. 8%.....	102 105	1	New Jersey Zinc Co. com.....	30 32				
1	Campbell Baking Co. com.....	90 94	1	Niles-Bement-Pond com.....	30 32				
1	Campbell Baking Co. cum. pf. A \$4.....	43 45	1	Niles-Bement-Pond com. 6% pf.....	45 45				
1	Celluloid Co. com.....	43 45	1	Paige-Detroit Motor Co. cum. 7%.....	87 89 1/2				
1	Celluloid Co. cum. pf. 8%.....	95 98	1-3	Phillips-Dodge Corp. com.....	123 127				
1	Childs Co. 7% cum. pf.....	113 116	28	Pictorial Review 6 1/2%, 1939.....	100				
1	Childs Co. com. \$2.40.....	40 42	1	Procter & Gamble com.....	117 119				
1	Clinchfield Coal Corp. 7% cum. pf.....	98 102	1	Procter & Gamble 8% cum. pf.....	155 160				
1	Clinchfield Coal Corp. 1 1/2% com.....	31 34	1	Procter & Gamble cum. pf. 6%.....	107 110				
1	Congoleum Co. cum. pf. 7%.....	103 104	1	Rolls-Royce Co. com.....	24 29				
20	Crane Ice Cream pf.....	23 26	1-5	Royal Baking Powder Co. com. 8%.....	150 154	20	Eric Railway pf. leased lines.....	42 42	
1	Cushman's Sons, Inc. com. 8%.....	69 72	1	Royal Baking Powder cum. 6% pf.....	99 101	12	Locknane & Central S. Ry. of N. C.....	74 76	
1	Cushman's Sons, Inc. cum. pf. 7%.....	100 104	1	Safety Car H. & L. com. 8%.....	115 119	12	Lucasville R. R. of N. C.....	81 81	
1	Cushman's Sons, Inc. cum. pf. 8%.....	100 104	1	Salt Lake City Co. com. 7% pf.....	175 185	12	M. St. P. & N. St. M. leased lines.....	61 63	
8	De Georgia Fruit units.....	48 51	1	Savage Arms Corp. cum. 1st pf. 7%.....	175 185	12	Mobile & Birmingham pf.....	70 72	
1	Dodge Mfg. Co. cum. pf. 8%.....	30 45	1	Savage Arms Corp. 2d pf. 6%.....	85 95	12	Morris & Essex.....	78 79	
1	Douglas Shoe Co. cum. pf. 7%.....	75 80	1	Securities Corp. Gen. com.....	65 72	12	New York & Harlem.....	100 108	
13	Durand Motors pf.....	28 29	19	Securities Corp. Gen. pf.....	80 85	12	New York, Lackawanna & Western.....	100 102	
28	Famous Players-Lasky.....	28 29	19	Sherwin-Williams cum. pf. 7%.....	103 105	12	Northern Central.....	76 78	
1	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. cum. pf. 6%.....	97 99	1	Singer Mfg. Co. com. 7%.....	195 198	12	Oswego & Syracuse.....	87 90	
1	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. \$8 com.....	95 100	13	Standard Textile Product 7% pf. "A".....	174 184	12-21	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.....	166 170	
1	Firestone Tire & Rubber cum. 7% pf.....	95 100	1	Superheater Co. com.....	120 125	12	Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago pf.....	149 150	
1	Graton & Knight Mfg. cum. 7% pf.....	50 52	8	Texas Oil & Land.....	150 176	12	Rensselaer & Saratoga.....	118 121	
1	Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. cum. 7% pf.....	112 114	1	Troy Laundry Machine Co. 1.....	22 27	12	St. Louis Bridge 1st pf.....	109 111 1/2	
22	Hall Switch & Signal pf.....	6 8	1	Troy Laundry Machine Co. cum. pf.....	22 27	12	St. Louis Bridge 2d pf.....	54 56	
13	Hayes Hunt.....	96 72	1	United Bakeries Corp. cum. pf. 8%.....	108 111	12	Tunnel Railroad of St. Louis.....	109 111 1/2	
1	Ide (George P.) Co. com.....	40 50	1	United Bakeries Corp. com.....	152 157	12	United N. J. R. & Canal.....	50 55	
1	Ide (George P.) Co. cum. 8% pf.....	40 50	1	United Dyeing Co. com. 6%.....	30 35	12	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific com.....	84 87	
1	Indiana & Illinois Coal Co. com.....	250 260	1	United Paper Board pf.....	62 65	12	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific pf.....	80 89	
1	Indiana & Illinois Coal Co. cum. 7% pf.....	132 137	5	U. S. Trucking pf.....	50 55				
1	Ingersoll-Rand Co. com. 8%.....	10 10	1	Victor Talking Machine Co. com.....	110 115				
1	Johns-Manville, Inc. com. 8%.....	10 10	1	Ward Baking Corp. of Md. com. A.....	40 42				
5	Kensico Cemetery.....	2 8	1	Ward Baking Corp. of Md. pf. 7%.....	90 93				
1	Knight (B. B. & R.), Inc. cum. 1st pf. 8%.....	103 105	1						
1	Libby-Owens Glass com. 2%.....	103 105							

RAILROAD—STOCKS		
Key.	Bid.	Offered.
12	Alabama Great Southern ordinary.....	63 65
12	Alabama Great Southern pf.....	64 67
12	Albany & Susquehanna.....	200 203
12	Canada Southern 4%.....	67 69 1/2
12	Cleveland & Pittsburgh 7%.....	69 71
12	Cleveland & Pittsburgh 4%.....	40 42
12	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	185 195
20	Eric Railway pf. leased lines.....	42 42
12	Locknane & Central S. Ry. of N. C.....	74 76
12	Lucasville R. R. of N. C.....	81 81
12	M. St. P. & N. St. M. leased lines.....	61 63
12	Mobile & Birmingham pf.....	70 72
12	Morris & Essex.....	78 79
12	New York & Harlem.....	100 108
12	New York, Lackawanna & Western.....	100 102
12	Northern Central.....	76 78
12	Oswego & Syracuse.....	87 90
12-21	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.....	166 170
12	Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago pf.....	149 150
12	Rensselaer & Saratoga.....	118 121
12	St. Louis Bridge 1st pf.....	109 111 1/2
12	St. Louis Bridge 2d pf.....	54 56
12	Tunnel Railroad of St. Louis.....	109 111 1/2
12	United N. J. R. & Canal.....	50 55
12	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific com.....	84 87
12	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific pf.....	80 89

INVESTMENT TRUST—STOCKS		
Key.	Bid.	Offered.
16	Int'l Securities Trust of Am. 7% pf., Ser. A.....	102 1/2 W.O.
16	Int'l Securities Trust of Am. com.....	36 38
16	Int'l Securities Trust of Am. 6% pf.....	93 95 1/2

RAILROAD—STOCKS			INVESTMENT TRUST—STOCKS		
Key.	Bid.	Offered.	Key.	Bid.	Offered.
12	Alabama Great Southern ordinary.....	63 65	16	Int'l Securities Trust of Am. 7% pf. Ser. A.....	102 104
12	Alabama Great Southern pf.....	64 67	16	Int'l Securities Trust of Am. com.....	38 38
12	Albany & Susquehanna.....	200 203	16	Int'l Securities Trust of Am. 6% pf.....	93 95 1/2
12	Canada Southern.....	57 58 1/2			
12	Cleveland & Pittsburgh 7%.....	69 71			
12	Cleveland & Pittsburgh 4%.....	40 42			
12	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	185 195			
20	Erie Railway pf.....	42 42			
12	Hillman Central leased lines.....	74 76			
12	Lackawanna R. R. of N. J.....	79 81			
12	M. St. P. & S. S. M. leased lines.....	61 63			
12	Mobile & Birmingham pf.....	70 72			
12	Morris & Essex.....	78 79			
12	New York & Harlem.....	100 108			
12	New York, Lackawanna & Western.....	100 102			
12	Northern Central.....	76 78			
12	Oswego & Syracuse.....	87 90			
12-21	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.....	166 170			
12	Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago pf.....	139 140 1/2			
12	Rensselaer & Saratoga.....	118 121			
12	St. Louis Bridge 1st pf.....	109 111 1/2			
12	St. Louis Bridge 2d pf.....	54 56			
12	Tunnel Railroad of St. Louis.....	109 111 1/2			
12	United N. J. R. R. & Canal.....	189 202			
12	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific com.....	84 87			
12	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific pf.....	86 89			

News of Canadian Securities



CANADA'S total trade with the United States last year decreased \$96,000,000, while her trade with Great Britain gained \$21,000,000. Imports from the United States were \$524,000,000, as compared with \$610,000,000 in 1923. Exports to that country were \$412,000,000, as compared with \$422,000,000 the previous year.

Trade with Great Britain reached an export total of \$387,000,000, a gain of \$27,000,000 over 1923, but imports slumped \$6,000,000 to a total of \$148,000,000.

Statistics of exports from Northern Ontario to the United States during 1924 show an increase over the previous year of \$15,851,061, or approximately 50 per cent. The figures, prepared in the office of the United States Vice Consul at North Bay, show that Canada exported goods to the value of \$1,058,057,898 in the year just closed, and that Northern Ontario exported 4.6 per cent. of the total exports of Canada in that period.

Gold bullion exports to the United States jumped from just under \$10,000,000 in 1923 to \$24,690,847 in 1924, while silver bullion increased from \$2,349,000 to \$3,041,574. Silver ore and concentrates increased from \$505,278 to \$534,286, and nickel matte from \$1,064,726 to \$1,121,450. The value of crude asbestos exports increased from \$2,225 to \$11,200, and new-printed exports of \$10,543,203 in 1923 were increased to \$12,468,474 in 1924.

Windsor, Ontario, Issue

The City of Windsor, Ontario, last week sold to Cochrane, Hay & Co. of Toronto \$304,810 5 per cent. 10-year debentures at a price of 98.66.

Bonds Sold

The Province of Saskatchewan last week sold \$3,500,000 of six months' Treasury notes privately in New York.

London, Ont., sold \$673,000 nine months' Treasury notes in Canada on a basis of 5 per cent. approximately, and marketed, besides, in New York an additional \$500,000 4 per cent. notes.

The Province of British Columbia called for bids last week on an alternative issue of \$4,000,000 two-year 4½ per cent. notes or twenty-five-year 5½ per cent. bonds.

Quebec 5 per cent. thirty-year improvement bonds were sold to the Bank of Montreal and the National City Company of New York at 100.19 last week.

Dividends Declared

Keeley Silver Mines, Ltd., last week declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent. and the usual extra of 4 per cent., both payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Ontario Steel Products Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent. and preferred 1½ per cent., payable Feb. 16 to holders of record Jan. 31.

Union Bank has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the current quarter, payable March 2 to holders of record Feb. 14.

The Bank of Montreal has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the quarter ending Jan. 31, payable March 2 to holders of record Jan. 31.

Belding-Corticelli, Ltd.

The Belding-Corticelli, Ltd., for the year ended Nov. 30, 1924, reports profits of \$254,771, against \$279,807 in 1923. Surplus after dividends was \$610,227, against \$514,077 in the previous year. The balance sheet as of Nov. 30, 1924, shows total assets and total liabilities of \$3,342,823, against \$3,612,931 in 1923.

Commenting on the year just past A. O. Dawson, President, said: "Sales dropped about 14 per cent. below that of the previous year. The price of raw silk has been erratic. Our policy has therefore been to keep stocks of raw material and finished goods as small as possible, consistent with the volume of business offering."

Canadian National Railways' Earnings

Figures showing the earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the third week of January, 1925, and for the year to Jan. 23, 1925, were announced last week and, together with comparative figures for 1924, are as follows:

	1925.	1924.
Third week in January...	\$3,781,673	\$4,344,425
Jan. 1-Jan. 23.....	11,110,512	12,532,616

Dominion Telegraph Company

A special general meeting of the Dominion Telegraph Company will be held in Toronto on March 11 for the purpose of approving a proposed agreement transferring the assets of the company to a company known as "Dominion Telegraph Securities, Ltd.," in consideration of (1)

the issue by the latter company of \$1,000,000 5½ per cent. sinking fund bonds fully secured as to principal and interest; and (2) certificates of interest which will allow shareholders to participate in a special trust fund to accumulate during the currency of the bonds.

Canadian Pacific Earnings

Figures given out last week showing the December and the twelve months' gross and the balances after expenditures, together with comparative figures for 1923, are as follows:

	1924.	1923.
December gross.....	\$15,690,171	\$19,136,675
Balance after expenses..	3,729,301	3,956,127
Twelve months' gross..	182,502,154	195,837,088
Balance after expenses..	37,227,241	37,479,000

Canadian General Electric Company

It was announced last week that the Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., would redeem its \$5,000,000 Series A debentures on April 1 at 107½ and accrued interest. Holders of the debentures will receive payment by presenting them at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, on or after that date.

Wheat Production

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates Canadian wheat production in 1924 at 262,027,000 bushels and places its value at \$320,362,000. The valuation is at \$1.809 a bushel. The figures for 1923 are: Production, 474,199,000; valuation, \$316,934,000; price per bushel, \$1.496. The 1924 production figures show a large increase over the statistics of pre-war yield. They, however, disclose not only a heavy decrease from the 1923 production of wheat but a large shrinkage from the 326,258,640 five-year average from 1919 to 1923, inclusive.

Bank of Nova Scotia

The ninety-third annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia, including its 300 branches, shows net profits of \$2,110,026 for 1924, after provision for bad debts. The surplus is now \$2,362,723. Total deposits on Dec. 31 were \$179,943,461 and total assets \$234,700,603.

Bell Telephone of Canada

An offering of \$25,000,000 of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, Series A, dated March 1, due March 1, 1955, was

made and quickly disposed of in New York last week. The offering was made by Lee, Higginson & Co., the Royal Securities Corporation, Ltd., and Harris, Forbes & Co. at 98, to yield over 5.13 per cent. Of the total \$15,000,000 will be placed in Canada and the rest in the United States. Proceeds will be used to provide funds for the payment of \$16,750,000 of bonds maturing on April 1 and for the growth of the company's business. Additions to plant and real estate last year aggregated \$12,000,000, and further improvements are planned.

Upon completion of this financing the company will have as its capital structure \$48,497,200 of capital stock and this issue of \$25,000,000 first mortgage bonds. After the maturity of outstanding bonds on April 1, the new issue will be secured by a first mortgage on all the company's real estate, buildings and telephone plant. The book cost of this property, as of Dec. 31 last, was about \$88,400,000. The company owns and operates the principal telephone system in the Province of Quebec and Ontario and serves a territory of 831,837 square miles with 5,500,000 population, including the cities of Montreal and Toronto.

General Motors of Canada, Ltd.

Operations of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., are running about 90 per cent. what they were in the first quarter of 1923. Export business is holding up better than at first expected. The company's Canadian plants will be operating almost exclusively on export orders for January and February, turning to the domestic trade in March.

Laurentide Power Company

Word was received from Montreal last week to the effect that the Laurentide Power Company was offering \$1,525,000 11-year 5½ per cent. general mortgage bonds at 99, to yield 5.60 per cent. This issue will replace the \$1,300,000 7 per cent. bonds outstanding and due May, 1941.

Canadian Securities

Bought, Sold and Quoted

Unlisted Securities Corp., Ltd.
Toronto, Canada

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPEN MARKET-CANADIAN SECURITIES

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT-BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offered.
Canada, Dominion of, 5s, 1943 (internal).....	101	102
Canada, Dominion of, 5s, 1928 (internal).....	100	101
Canada, Dominion of, 5½s, 1932 (internal).....	102½	103½
Canada W. 1. 5s, 1931 (internal).....	101½	102½
Canada 5s, 1926 (external).....	100½	101½
Canada 5s, 1931 (external).....	101	101½
Canada 5s, 1932 (external).....	102½	103½
Canadian W. L. 2, 1937 (internal).....	103½	104
Canadian W. L. Int. 5s, 1925.....	100	101
Canadian 5½s, 1929 (Vic. external) pay N. Y.....	102½	103½
Canadian 5½s, 1937 (Vic. external).....	108½	109
Canadian 5½s, 1933 (Vic. internal).....	105½	106½
Canadian 5½s, 1934 (Vic. internal).....	103½	104½
Canadian 5½s, 1927 (Vic. internal).....	102	103
Canadian R. L., 5½s, 1927.....	101½	102

CANADIAN PROVINCIAL-BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offered.
Alberta 5s, 1925.....	99½	W.O.
Alberta 5s, 1926.....	99½	100½
Alberta 5s, 1942.....	98½	99½
Alberta 5s, 1943.....	98½	99½
Alberta 5s, 1948.....	98½	99½
Alberta 5½s, 1929.....	100½	101½
Alberta 5½s, 1947.....	104	105
Alberta 5½s, 1939.....	102½	104
Alberta 5½s, 1927.....	100½	101½
Alberta 5½s, 1928.....	101	102
Alberta 5½s, 1933.....	101½	102½
Alberta 5½s, 1932.....	104½	105½
Alberta 6s, 1941.....	107½	W.O.
Alberta 6s, 1925.....	100	101
Alberta 6s, 1930, F. & A.....	103½	104½
Alberta 6s, 1930, M. & N.....	103½	104½
Alberta 6s, 1931.....	104½	105½
British Columbia 4½s, 1925.....	99½	W.O.
British Columbia 4½s, 1926.....	99½	W.O.
British Columbia 5s, 1943.....	100½	101½
British Columbia 5s, 1948.....	100	101
British Columbia 5s, 1925.....	99½	W.O.
British Columbia 5½s, 1939.....	102½	104
British Columbia 6s, 1925.....	100	101
British Columbia 6s, 1926.....	100½	101½
British Columbia 6s, 1941.....	107	W.O.
Manitoba 5s, 1926.....	99½	100½
Manitoba 5½s, 1942.....	103	105
Manitoba 6s, 1925, M. & N.....	100	101
Manitoba 6s, 1925, J. & J.....	99½	W.O.
Manitoba 6s, 1930.....	103½	105
Manitoba 6s, 1931, M. & N.....	104	105
Manitoba 6s, 1931, J. & J.....	104	105
Manitoba 6s, 1946.....	100	111

CANADIAN PROVINCIAL-BONDS—Continued

Key.	Bid.	Offered.
New Brunswick 4½s, 1925.....	99½	W.O.
New Brunswick 5½s, 1929.....	101½	102½
New Brunswick 5½s, 1932.....	102	103½
New Brunswick 5½s, 1933.....	102	103½
New Brunswick 6s, 1931.....	104	106
Newfoundland, Colony of, 5½s, 1943.....	100½	101
Newfoundland, Colony of, 5½s, 1939.....	100½	101
Newfoundland, Colony of, 5½s, 1942.....	103½	104½
Newfoundland, Colony of, 6½s, 1928.....	102	103
Newfoundland, Colony of, 6½s, 1936.....	106	107
Nova Scotia 6s, 1928.....	102½	104
Nova Scotia 6s, 1930.....	104	105½
Nova Scotia 6s, 1925.....	101	102
Nova Scotia 6s, 1925.....	100	101
Nova Scotia 6s, 1936.....	107	108
Ontario 4s, 1926.....	98½	99½
Ontario 5s, 1926.....	99½	100½
Ontario 5s, 1942.....	99½	100½
Ontario 5½s, 1925.....	100	W.O.
Ontario 5½s, 1929, M. & S.....	101½	102½
Ontario 5½s, 1929, J. & D.....	101½	102½
Ontario 5½s, 1937.....	103	105
Ontario 6s, 1925.....	100	101
Ontario 6s, 1927.....	102	103
Ontario 6s, 1928.....	102½	103½
Ontario 6s, 1943.....	110½	111½
Quebec 5s, 1926.....	99½	100½
Quebec 6s, 1925.....	100	101
Saskatchewan 5s, 1943.....	98½	99½
Saskatchewan 5s, 1925.....	99½	W.O.
Saskatchewan 5s, 1939.....	98½	99½
Saskatchewan 5s, 1942.....	98½	99½
Saskatchewan 5½s, 1946.....	104	106
Saskatchewan 6s, 1925.....	106	W.O.
Saskatchewan 6s, 1938.....	103	W.O.
Saskatchewan 6s, 1927.....	102	104

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL-BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offered.
Calgary 6s, 1971.....	100	W.O.
Calgary 7s, 1928.....	103	W.O.
Edmonton, City of, 5½s, 1929.....	99	100½
Edmonton, City of, 5½s, 1947.....	98½	100
Montreal, City of, 5s, 1956.....	99½	100½
Toronto Harbor Comm. 4½s, 1953.....	92½	93½
Winnipeg 5s, 1925.....	100	101
Winnipeg 5s, 1943.....	98½	99½
Winnipeg 6s, 1946.....	110	112
Gt. Winnipeg Water Dist. 5s, 1932.....	98	99
Gt. Winnipeg Water Dist. 6s, 1930.....	102	104
Maisonnette (Mont., Que.) 5½s, 1930.....	98½	100
Montreal, City of, 5s, 1954.....	100	102
Montreal, City of, 5s, 1954.....	99½	100½

CANADIAN PUBLIC UTILITY-BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offered.
Bell Tel. of Canada 7s, 1925.....	100½	101
Bell Tel. of Canada deb. 5s, 1925.....	99½	100
Can. Lt. & Pow. 5s, 1949.....	97	98
Dominion Power & Trans. Co., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932.....	95½	97
Laurentide Power 1st & ref. 6s, 1936.....	98	98½
Laurentide Power 1st 5s, 1946.....	97	98½
Mont. L. H. & P. Co., 4½s, 1932.....	97	98½
Mont. L. H. & P. Co. (Lachine Div.) s. f. 5s, 33.....	98½	100
North Ont. Lt. & Power 1st 6s, 1931.....	96½	97½
Yarmouth Lt. & P. Co., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1937.....	82	87
Yarmouth Lt. & P. Co., Ltd., 1st & ref. 5s, 31.....	87	102

CANADIAN RAILROAD-BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offered.
Canada Atlantic Ry. 1st 4s, 1955.....	78	79½
Canadian Northern Ry. 1st 4s, 1930.....	93½	95
Canadian Northwestern Ry. 1st 4½s, 1943.....	90	91½
E. D. & B. C. (Gtd. A) 1st 4½s, A. & O., 1944.....	90	91½
Gd. Trunk P. Aib. or Sas. gtd. 1st 4s, 1939.....	87	88½
Gd. Trunk Pac. gtd. 1st 4s, 1942.....	84½	W.O.
G. T. Pac. (Dom. of Can.) gtd. 4s, 1962.....	83½	84½
G. T. Pac. (Dom. of Can.) gtd. 1st 3s, 1962.....	68½	69½
Gt. Nor. Ry. of Canada 1st 4s, 1934.....	86½	87½
Ontario & Quebec R. R. 1st 4s, 1949.....	72	74
Toronto, H. & B. Ry. 1st 4s, 1946.....	85½	86½

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS-BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offered.
Abitibi P. & P. Co., Ltd., 6s, 1940.....	90	101
Algoma Steel 5s, 1962.....	28	31
Asbestos Corp. of Canada 5s, 1942.....	80	82
Can. Car & Foundry 1st 6s, 1939.....	101½	103
Canadian Con. Rubber 6s, 1946.....	98	100
Can. Loco., Ltd., s. f. 6s, 1951.....	96	98
Can. Paint Co. 5s, 1939.....	85	86
Can. S. S. Lines, Ltd., 1st cons. 5s, 1943.....	77	80
Can. Steel Foundries 1st coll. tr. 6s, 1936.....	98	100
Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., 5s, 1940.....	87	90
Dominion Iron & Steel Co. cons. 5s, 1939.....	98	100
Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 1st 5s, 1929.....	90½	92½
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., 1st 3s, 1950.....	70	71
Sh. Ws. Co. of Can., Ltd., 1st & ref. 6s, 1941.....	100	102

CANADIAN PUBLIC UTILITIES-STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offered.
Manitoba Power Co. com.....	20	23
Northern Ontario Light & Power 9½ pf.....	75	78
Northern Ontario Light & Power Co. com.....	45	48

Key and Index to Open Security Market

- 1—Fyncheon & Co. See Page 199.
- 2—E. W. French & Co.
- 3—C. B. Richard & Co. See Page 194.
- 4—Jerome B. Sullivan & Co. See Page 194.
- 5—Tobey & Kirk. See Page 199.
- 6—Henry L. Doherty & Co. See Page 196.
- 7—Farr & Co.
- 8—John J. O'Kane, Jr., & Co.
- 9—Byth, Witter & Co. See Page 199.

- 10—Elliot & Wolfe.
- 11—Bernhard, Schiffer & Co. See Page 199.
- 12—Minton & Wolff. See Page 199.
- 13—Morton Lachenbruch & Co. See Page 199.
- 14—Clokey & Miller.
- 15—Watson & White. See Page 198.
- 16—Bull & Rockwell Co.
- 17—J. S. Bache & Co.
- 18—Leo G. Siesfeld. See Page 194.
- 19—Moors & Cabot.
- 20—Ware & Co.

- 21—Gude, Winmill & Co.
- 22—A. S. H. Jones & Co. See Page 196.
- 23—Abraham & Co.
- 24—Hercules Mortgage Corp.
- 25—May & Co.
- 26—Baker Kellogg.
- 27—Simon & Cherry.
- 28—Gerstley, Sunstein & Levy.
- 29—Clinton Gilbert.
- 30—Morgan Livermore & Co.
W. O. Signifies Want Offer.

Index of Current Security Offerings

BONDS

DESCRIPTION	OFFERED BY
★Akron, Ohio, \$3,000,000 sewage disposal 4½s, A & O, due Oct. 1, 1926 to 1950, yield 4% to 4.30%, offered Jan. 28.	Equitable Trust Co.; Hallgarten & Co.; F. E. Calkins & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Inc., N. Y.
★Allerton-Fifty-fifth Street Corp. \$1,300,000 1st (closed) s f g 6½s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1945, price 97.25, yield 5.75%, offered Jan. 26.	P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc., N. Y.
AEG (Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft) \$10,000,000 20-year s f g deb 7s, J & J 15, due Jan. 15, 1945, price 93.75, yield 7.70%, offered Jan. 26.	National City Co., N. Y.
Al-Ror Apts., Washington, D. C., \$210,000 1st 7s, J & D 29, due Dec. 29, 1926 to 1934, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 23.	F. H. Smith Co., Washington, D. C.
Ambassador Bldg., Cleveland, \$82,000 1st leasehold ser g 7s, J & J, due July 1, 1926 to 1932, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 23.	S. Ulmer & Sons, Inc., Cleveland.
A. M. Byers Co., \$5,000,000 1st s f g 6s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1945, price 99, yield 6.08%, offered Jan. 23.	Dillon, Read & Co., N. Y.; First National Bank and Peoples Savings & Trust Co., Pittsburgh.
American Beet Sugar Co. \$3,500,000 10-year conv (closed) s f deb 6s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1935, price 96, yield 6.55%, offered Jan. 27.	Spencer Trask & Co.; Redmond & Co.; Maitland, Coppell & Co., N. Y., and Lane, Pipe & Jaffrey, Inc., Minneapolis.
Auburn, N. Y., \$49,500.19 coup paying 4½s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1926 to 1935, yield 3.95% to 4%, offered Jan. 27.	Westcott, Kearr & Parrott, N. Y.
Baker Co., Ore., \$350,000 highway 5s, J & D 15, due Dec. 15, 1944, yield 4.45%, offered Jan. 26.	A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., N. Y., and Peirce, Fair & Co., San Francisco.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada \$25,000,000 1st g 5s, Series "A," M & S, due March 1, 1955, price 98, yield 5.13%, offered Jan. 27.	Lee, Higginson & Co.; Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y., and Royal Securities Corp., Ltd., Montreal.
Canton, N. Y., \$160,000 Union Free School Dist. No. 1 coup 4½s, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1926 to 1940, yield 4% to 4.15%, offered Jan. 23.	Buell & Co., N. Y.
Chanin Theatre Bldg., N. Y., \$625,000 1st ser coup g 6s, J & J 15, due Jan. 14, 1926 to 1937, yield 6% to 6.15%, offered Jan. 23.	S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Co. \$16,092,000 1st & ref g 5½s, Series "A," M & S, due Sept. 1, 1962, price 97, yield 5.70%, offered Jan. 28.	J. P. Morgan & Co.; First National Bank; National City Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y.
Commodore Apts., Seattle, \$175,000 1st ser 7s, J & J 7, due Jan. 7, 1927 to 1935, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 15.	Continental Mortgage & Loan Co., Seattle.
Detroit, Mich., \$19,555,500 4½s and 4½s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1926 to 1935, yield 3.50% to 4.20%, offered Jan. 27.	Bankers Trust Co.; National City Co. and the Guaranty Co. of N. Y.
Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., Kansas City, \$3,000,000 sec g 5½s notes, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1927 to 1930, price 100 to 97.87, yield 5.50% to 6%, offered Jan. 20.	Blyth, Witter & Co., N. Y.
First Baptist Church, New Orleans, \$65,000 1st ser g 6s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1928 to 1940, price par, yield 6%, offered Jan. 24.	Whitney-Central Banks, New Orleans.
Forrest Co. Paving Dist. No. 1, Miss., \$250,000 5s, J & J 15, due Jan. 15, 1926 to 1950, yield 4.25% to 4.80%, offered Jan. 23.	Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis.
Henkel-Claus Co., \$375,000 1st ser g 7s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1927 to 1935, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 26.	P. W. Brooks & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Kanawha Co., W. Va., \$504,000 Cabin Creek Magisterial Dist. road 5s, A & O, due Oct. 1, 1931 to 1944, yield 4.60%, offered Jan. 29.	Keane, Higbie & Co., Inc., and B. J. Van Ingen & Co., N. Y.
Knights of Columbus, Ottawa, \$60,000 ser 6s, due 1942, price par, yield 6%, offered Jan. 16.	Credit Anglo-Francaise, Ltd., Quebec.
Lakeland, Fla., \$200,000 5½s, J & J, due July 1, 1944, to 1953, yield 4.90%, offered Jan. 27.	Prudden & Co., N. Y.
Lincoln, Neb., \$500,000 school dist. 4½s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1926 to 1965, price 100.47 to 104.79, yield 4% to 4.25%, offered Jan. 23.	Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
Louisiana Apts., Seattle, \$75,000 1st (closed) ser g 6½s, J & D, due Dec. 1, 1926 to 1934, price par to 99, offered Jan. 14.	Carstens & Earles, Inc., Seattle.
McKelvey Bros., Inc., \$350,000 1st ser g 7s, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1925 to 1932, offered Jan. 26.	P. W. Brooks & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp., \$12,500,000 1st s f g 6½s, M & S, due March 1, 1940, price par, yield 6.75%, offered Jan. 24.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Hallgarten & Co., N. Y., and Cassatt & Co., Philadelphia.
National Ice Co., \$135,000 1st ser g 6½s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1927 to 1935, price par, yield 6.50%, offered Jan. 27.	Harris, Small & Co., Detroit.
Minneapolis, Minn., \$2,350,000 4s, 4½s, 4½s and 5s, due 1938 to 1955, yield 3.550% to 4.10%, offered Jan. 23.	Eldredge & Co., N. Y.
★New York Joint Stock Land Bank \$1,000,000 farm loan 5s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1935, price 104, yield 4.50% to 5%, offered Jan. 26.	Clark Williams & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., \$6,000,000 eq tr g 4½s cfs, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1926 to 1935, yield 4% to 4.65%, offered Jan. 23.	Mellon National Bank and Edward L. Stokes & Co., Philadelphia, and Hamblen & Co., Baltimore.
Oklahoma City, Okla., \$750,000 water-works & sewer 4½s, J & J, due July 1, 1941, price 102.35, yield 4.30%, offered Jan. 26.	Kean, Taylor & Co.; W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., and Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Pacific Steamship Co., \$5,000,000 1st pf marine eq 6½s, ser g, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1926 to 1945, price 101.50 to 97.25, yield 5% to 6.75%, offered Jan. 29.	Polce, Fair & Co.; Geo. H. Burr, Conrad & Broom; Carstens & Earles, Inc.; Anglo-California Trust Co. and Sterling; First Securities Co. and Hunter, Dulin & Co., San Francisco.
Park Manor Apts., Chicago, \$185,000 1st ser g 6½s, J & D 15, due Dec. 15, 1926 to 1934, price par, yield 6.50%, offered Jan. 23.	Geo. M. Forman & Co., Chicago.
Pittsburgh Steel Products Co., \$3,000,000 1st s f g 6s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1937, price 99.50, yield 6.05%, offered Jan. 22.	Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh.
Prospect-Wilson Bldg. Co., Cleveland, \$115,000 1st leasehold ser g 7s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1926 to 1935, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 24.	Stanley & Bissell, Inc., Cleveland.
Rima Steel Corp., \$3,000,000 1st (closed) s f g 7s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1935, price 88, yield 8%, offered Jan. 24.	F. J. Lisman & Co., N. Y.
Seventh and Hope St. Fireproof Bldg., Los Angeles, \$200,000 1st leasehold 7s, J & D, due Dec. 1, 1926 to 1939, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 22.	Prick, Martin & Co., Los Angeles.
Siemens & Halske \$10,000,000 sec s f g 7s, \$5,000,000 3-year, due Jan. 1, 1928, price 99, yield 7.7%, and \$5,000,000 10-year, due Jan. 1, 1935, price 96.50, yield 7.64%, offered Jan. 27.	Dillon, Read & Co.; Marshall Field, Glorie, Ward & Co.; N. Y. Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago, and Union Trust Co. of Cleveland.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co., \$2,300,000 1st ref g 5s, A & O, due April 1, 1945, price 100, yield 5%, offered Jan. 26.	First National Bank; Marshall Field, Glorie, Ward & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co., and Green, Ellis & Anderson, N. Y.
Stimson Bldg., Minneapolis, \$225,000 1st ser g 6s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1927 to 1936, price par, yield 6%, offered Jan. 19.	Minneapolis Trust Co., Minneapolis.
Stokes Bldg., Portland, Ore., \$50,000 1st ser r e 7s, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1927, to May 1, 1934, price par to 99, yield 7% to 7.15%, offered Jan. 15.	Clark, Kendall & Co., Inc., Portland.

★For further information see adjoining column.

BONDS

DESCRIPTION	OFFERED BY
Sun Maid Hotel Corp., Fresno, Cal., \$500,000 1st (closed) ser g 6½s, J & D, due June 1, 1927, to Dec. 1, 1939, yield 6.25 to 6.50%, offered Jan. 26.	First Securities Co., Los Angeles.
Swain Co., N. C., \$40,000 ref 5½s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1955, yield 4.85%, offered Jan. 26.	Brandon, Gordon & Waddell, N. Y. C.
Tait Paper & Color Industries, Inc., \$1,500,000 1st 10-year s f g 6s, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1934, price 98, yield 6.25%, offered Jan. 26.	Manufacturers National Bank, Troy, N. Y.
Terrace Apts., Chicago, \$100,000 1st ser g 6½s, J & J 2, due Jan. 2, 1927 to 1935, price par, yield 6.50%, offered Jan. 23.	Geo. M. Forman & Co., Chicago.
Textile Bldg., San Francisco, \$125,000 1st ser 6s, due 1927 to 1937, offered Jan. 23.	S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Union Co., N. J., \$351,000 road and bridge 4½s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1927 to 1947, yield 4% to 4.15%, offered Jan. 29.	Prendergast & Co. and Hoffman, O'Brien & Co., N. Y.
Union Oil Co. of California \$10,000,000 10-year s f g deb 5s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1935, price 96, yield 5.50%, offered Jan. 28.	Dillon, Read & Co. and Blair & Co., Inc., N. Y.
U. S. Cold Storage Co., Chicago, \$1,600,000 1st r e g 6s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1945, price par, yield 6%, offered Jan. 29.	Curtis & Sanger; Jackson & Curtis; Spencer Trask & Co., N. Y., and Stevenson, Parry & Stacy Co., Chicago.
Virginia-Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank \$875,000 farm loan 5s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1955, price 102.25, yield 4.71% to 5%, offered Jan. 28.	Tucker, Anthony & Co., N. Y.; Hamblen & Co., and Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., Baltimore; F. E. Nolting & Co., Richmond, and Trust Co. of Norfolk, Va.
Waverley Apts., Chicago, \$467,500 1st 7s, J & J 2, due Jan. 2, 1927 to 1935, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 20.	Cochran & McCluer & Co., Chicago.

STOCKS

DESCRIPTION	OFFERED BY
All-American Radio Corp. 40,000 shares Class "A," par \$5, price \$26, offered Jan. 23.	Paul H. Davis & Co. and Stein, Alstrin & Co., Chicago.
Armley Radio Corp. 62,500 shares, no par, offered Jan. 24.	Edmund P. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
Essex Cotton Mills, Inc., \$3,000,000 7% cum pf, J, A, J & O, par \$100, price \$97, yield 7.20%, offered Jan. 26.	Guaranty Co. of N. Y.
Hatfield Bldg. Co., Indianapolis, \$120,000 tax exempt 1st 5% pf, J, A, J & O, par \$100, due July 1, 1926 to 1935, price par, yield 5%, offered Jan. 15.	J. E. Wild & Co., Indianapolis.
Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Co. of N. Y. 16,000 shares capital, par \$25, price \$85, offered Jan. 28.	F. L. Carlisle & Co., Inc., N. Y.
National Dept. Stores, Inc., \$1,706,000 7% cum pf, F, M, A & N, price \$100, yield 7%, offered Jan. 23.	Blair & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Pratt & Lambert, Inc., 50,000 shares capital, no par, price \$37.50, offered Jan. 27.	Dominick & Dominick; Chas. D. Barney & Co.; Edward B. Smith & Co., N. Y.
Seagrave Corp. 85,000 shares common, no par, price \$14.50, offered Jan. 23.	Lage & Co.; E. E. MacCrone & Co. and Howe, Snow & Bertles, Inc., N. Y.
Standard Publishing Co. 40,000 shares 6% cum partic pf, Class "A," J, A, J & O 20, par \$25, price \$26, offered Jan. 26.	Chas. H. Jones & Co., N. Y.
1,010 Fifth Av., Inc., N. Y., \$1,750,000 6% cum pf, par \$100, price par, yield 6%, offered Jan. 27.	Fred F. French Security Co., Inc., N. Y.

The Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Co.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Jersey)

COMMON STOCK WITHOUT
PAR VALUE
7,000 Shares

The Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company was incorporated in August, 1891, under the Laws of the State of New Jersey, as successor to Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company, of Troy, New York, organized in January, 1866. Company's balance sheet as of November 30, 1924, shows ratio of current assets to current liabilities of twelve to one, or net working capital of \$1,016,014.00. Net current assets applicable to common stock amount to \$112.00 per share, which is equivalent to \$28.00 per share on new common stock of no par value.

PRICE ON APPLICATION
E. W. CLUCAS & CO.

74 Broadway New York City

\$3,000,000
CITY OF AKRON,
OHIO
4½% SEWAGE DISPOSAL
BONDSDated February 1, 1925. Due serially Oct. 1, 1926-50, incl.
Prices to yield 4% to 4.30% according to maturity

F. E. CALKINS & CO.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (as officially reported)	
Assessed valuation.....	\$318,365,650
Total Bonded Debt (including this issue).....	31,785,258
Water Bonds (included).....	\$10,086,000
Sinking Fund.....	536,425 10,622,425
Net Bonded Debt.....	\$21,162,833

Population 1920 Census 208,435
These bonds are direct and general obligations of the City of Akron, payable from taxes levied upon all of the taxable property therein.THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY HALLGARTEN & CO.
OF NEW YORK
STRANAHAN, HARRIS & OATIS
HEMPHILL, NOYES & CO.
Incorporated

\$1,300,000

Allerton Fifty-fifth
Street Corporation
First Mtge. 5½% Sinking
Fund Gold Loan

SECURITY:—This loan will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a first mortgage on the land and building owned in fee, having a frontage of 75.4 feet on Madison Avenue, and a frontage of 100 feet on 55th Street, a total ground area of over 7,641 square feet. The properties have been independently appraised as having a total valuation in excess of \$2,500,000; the land appraisal by Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., the building appraisal by Dwight P. Robinson & Co., Inc., the land and building by Fenimore C. Goode.

P. W. CHAPMAN & CO., INC.

42 Cedar Street, New York 116 So. La Salle St., Chicago

EXEMPT from all Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxation (except Inheritance Taxes)

\$1,000,000
NEW YORK JOINT STOCK LAND
BANK OF NEW YORK CITY
5% Farm Loan Bonds

Issued under the Federal Farm Loan Act.

Price 101 and accrued interest to yield about 4.50% to 1935, and 5% thereafter.
160 Broadway CLARK WILLIAMS & CO New York City

SECURITY: These bonds are the direct obligations of the New York Joint Stock Land Bank of New York City and must be secured by the deposit of first mortgages upon improved farm lands having a value of at least 100% in excess of the mortgages thereon; or by the deposit of United States Government bonds or Certificates of Indebtedness. The equity in these farm mortgages is steadily increased by the semi-annual amortization of the loans. The first mortgages securing the \$4,300,000 bonds of this bank now outstanding cover 95,900 acres of improved farm land. This land has a value of \$12,478,000 as appraised for loan purposes by Federal Farm Loan Board appraisers.

The Week in the Money Market

Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 31.

Bank Clearings

By Telegraph to The Annalist

Central Reserve Cities:	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
New York	\$4,924,485,845	\$5,117,042,554	\$20,440,507,450	\$23,568,465,872
Chicago	824,708,903	570,712,552	3,386,882,790	2,963,252,276
St. Louis	143,300,000	140,464,947	782,077,262	734,572,547
Total (3) C. R. cities	\$5,892,504,748	\$5,828,220,053	\$24,610,467,511	\$27,266,290,695
Increase	12.3%		23.8%	
Other Federal Reserve Cities:				
Boston	\$382,000,000	\$428,000,000	\$2,282,000,000	\$2,154,000,000
Cleveland	98,916,818	101,241,390	551,927,211	529,156,913
Dallas	11,970,517	33,366,433	245,239,241	196,370,639
Kansas City, Mo.	122,096,654	116,641,830	654,485,611	595,316,442
Minneapolis	74,374,145	58,076,995	398,855,654	365,744,382
Philadelphia	508,000,000	464,000,000	2,795,000,000	2,430,000,000
Richmond	54,258,000	56,994,000	275,876,000	271,865,000
San Francisco	165,310,290	163,500,000	851,010,290	809,400,000
Total 8 cities	\$1,447,126,424	\$1,421,820,648	\$8,054,394,307	\$7,291,553,370
Increase	1.7%		10.4%	
Total 11 cities	\$7,339,631,172	\$7,250,040,701	\$41,873,861,818	\$34,558,844,071
Increase	11.5%		21.0%	

*The summations "Year to Date" include clearings for weeks ended Jan. 3, 1925, and Jan. 3, 1924. Although in each instance clearings for a few days of the previous year are included, such a procedure makes possible a comparison of totals by weeks between the two years.

Other Cities:	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
Baltimore	\$80,104,740	\$98,145,593	\$492,564,159	\$487,186,362
Buffalo	45,041,520	40,439,673	252,765,116	221,629,661
Cincinnati	62,453,000	63,952,276	350,686,000	329,141,700
Columbus, Ohio	12,169,900	15,174,900	71,490,500	69,607,400
Denver	30,011,940	158,127,843	158,127,843	756,428,000
Los Angeles	133,854,000	148,031,000	728,858,000	754,403,428
Louisville	32,476,785	28,577,129	178,212,812	176,580,859
Milwaukee	34,883,144	35,320,000	189,137,385	171,798,853
Omaha	37,362,806	34,771,050	201,921,787	786,699,930
Pittsburgh	161,577,300	154,389,413	848,229,427	75,509,000
Providence	12,213,000	11,420,500	151,343,350	156,561,489
St. Paul	25,993,696	29,983,385	188,503,859	195,596,887
Seattle	34,999,755	37,475,832	121,391,248	112,422,199
Washington	21,375,114	21,390,046	\$3,850,612,643	\$3,682,063,168
Total 13 cities	\$700,504,778	\$719,050,803	\$45,724,474,401	\$38,271,107,239
Total 24 cities	\$7,840,196,900	\$7,969,091,504	\$41,873,861,818	\$34,558,844,071
Increase	12.6%	4.5%		
Total 24 cities	\$7,840,196,900	\$7,969,091,504	\$41,873,861,818	\$34,558,844,071
Increase	12.6%	4.5%		

†Denver omitted in computing totals and percentages, as corresponding figures for previous year are not available.
‡Decrease.
*Entire country, estimated from complete returns representing 92.3 per cent. of the total:
Last week 1925. \$8,494,253,000 + 2.7
Previous week 1924. 9,420,383,000 + 28.1
Year to date 1925. 47,608,433,000 + 20.1
1924. 39,640,132,900

Actual Condition

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

January 28

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITIONS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JAN. 28.

	Dist. 1. Boston.	Dist. 2. New York.	Dist. 3. Philadelphia.	Dist. 4. Cleveland.	Dist. 5. Richmond.
Total gold reserve	\$240,255,000	\$950,785,000	\$224,470,000	\$253,066,000	\$114,128,000
Total bills discounted	20,580,000	84,501,000	25,357,000	32,809,000	25,639,000
Total U. S. Govt. sec.	25,347,000	114,512,000	25,852,000	45,779,000	3,530,000
U. S. notes in circ'n.	185,549,000	338,531,000	149,402,000	182,829,000	76,297,000
True members' res. acct.	140,331,000	845,739,000	127,155,000	179,858,000	67,564,000
Ratio, &c.	76.7%	79.8%	82.3%	72.3%	82.5%

Statement of Member Banks

Data for Federal Reserve Cities and in Federal Reserve Branch Cities.

Consolidated resources and liabilities of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compare as follows:
RESOURCES—
Jan. 28, 1925. Jan. 21, 1925. Jan. 30, 1924.

Gold with Federal Reserve agents	\$1,730,679,000	\$1,744,722,000	\$2,127,175,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasury	33,690,000	50,590,000	50,931,000
Gold held exclusively against Federal Reserve notes	\$1,784,339,000	\$1,795,312,000	\$2,178,106,000
Gold settlement fund with Federal Reserve Board	590,815,000	592,394,000	573,226,000
Gold and gold certificates held by banks	564,232,000	557,014,000	391,821,000

Total gold reserves	\$2,939,380,000	\$2,944,720,000	\$3,143,153,000
Reserves other than gold	143,160,000	138,715,000	119,758,000
Total reserves	\$3,082,540,000	\$3,083,435,000	\$3,262,911,000
Non-reserve cash	74,371,000	77,322,000	59,661,000

Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	104,892,000	101,946,000	259,280,000
Other bills discounted	108,800,000	100,811,000	263,027,000
Total bills discounted	\$273,692,000	\$202,757,000	\$522,307,000
Bills bought in open market	307,767,000	306,176,000	271,792,000

United States Government securities:			
Bonds	70,174,000	74,947,000	18,584,000
Treasury notes	279,645,000	292,307,000	77,355,000
Certificates of indebtedness	38,225,000	56,210,000	24,833,000
Total United States Government securities	\$394,044,000	\$423,464,000	\$120,772,000
Foreign loans on gold	10,500,000	10,500,000	
All other earning assets	2,559,000	2,559,000	10,000

Total earning assets	\$988,582,000	\$945,456,000	\$914,881,000
Five per cent. redemption fund—F. R. Bank notes			28,000
Uncollected items	572,000,000	626,914,000	531,163,000
Bank premiums	57,939,000	57,902,000	54,594,000
All other resources	24,831,000	24,604,000	19,027,000

Total resources	\$4,800,269,000	\$4,815,633,000	\$4,842,265,000
LIABILITIES—			
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$1,684,311,000	\$1,688,028,000	\$2,022,514,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net			434,000

Deposits:			
Member bank—reserve account	2,171,723,000	2,140,611,000	1,927,714,000
Government	32,114,000	31,146,000	40,941,000
Other deposits	41,379,000	44,339,000	22,430,000

Total deposits	\$2,245,216,000	\$2,216,096,000	\$1,991,085,000
Deferred availability items	510,336,000	561,045,000	484,338,000
Capital paid in	112,246,000	112,187,000	110,043,000
Surplus	217,837,000	217,837,000	220,915,000
All other liabilities	10,323,000	9,840,000	12,936,000

Total liabilities	\$4,800,269,000	\$4,815,633,000	\$4,842,265,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	78.0%	78.8%	81.3%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	\$47,174,000	\$47,332,000	\$16,843,000

FOREIGN BANK STATEMENTS

The following changes were noted in the weekly statements of the Bank of England and the Bank of France:

BANK OF ENGLAND.	
Gold coin and bullion	decreased 12,045
Reserve in banking dept.	increased 385,000
Gold and notes	increased 385,000
Notes in circulation	decreased 387,000
Loans on Govt. securities	increased 824,000
Loans on other securities	decreased 1,289,000
Notes in reserve	increased 388,000
Public deposits	decreased 372,000
Other deposits	increased 265,000
Ratio of reserve	18.38 17.52 19.7

BANK OF FRANCE.	
Gold in hand	increased 64,000
Silver in hand	increased 274,000
Notes in circulation	decreased 86,010,000
Treasury deposits	increased 30,115,000
General deposits	increased 9,199,000
Bills discounted	increased 381,739,000
Advances	increased 62,788,000

FAILURES (DUN'S)

—Week Ended—

Jan. 29, '25. Jan. 31, '24.

	Over	Over
Tot. \$5,000.	Tot. \$5,000.	
East	170	115
South	149	82
West	145	102
Pacific	61	22
Total	525	321
Canada	71	41

—Week Ended—

Feb. 1, '25. Feb. 2, '22.

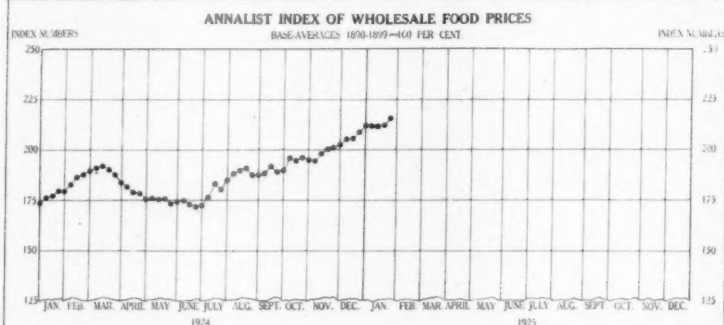
	Over	Over
Tot. \$5,000.	Tot. \$5,000.	
East	142	65
South	119	62
West	127	74
Pacific	49	24
Total	437	265
Canada	84	52

Call Loan, Time Loan and Commercial Paper Rates

	Call Loans.	Time Loans 60-90 Days.	6 Mos.	Com. Dis- 4-6 Mos.
Last week	4 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	4 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Previous week	3 1/2 @ 2 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	4 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Year to date	5 @ 2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	4 @ 3 1/2	1 @ 3 1/2
Same week 1924	5 @ 4	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2
Same week 1923	5 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

BAR GOLD AND SILVER

	Bar Gold in London.	Bar Silver in London.	Bar Silver in N. Y.
Last week	.87s 01d @ 80s 00d	32 1/2d @ 32 1/2d	69c @ 69 1/2c
Previous week	.87s 03d @ 80s 10d	32 1/2d @ 32d	69c @ 69 1/2c
Year to date	.87s 09d @ 80s 00d	32 1/2d @ 31 1/2d	69c @ 67c
Same week 1924	.97s 04d @ 80s 10d	33 1/2d @ 33 1/2d	69c @ 63c
Same week 1923	.90s 10d @ 88s 00d	31 1/2d @ 30 1/2d	65 1/2c @ 64c



Jan. 31, 1925.....	215.474	Feb. 2, 1924.....	179.206
Jan. 24, 1925.....	212.162	Feb. 3, 1923.....	180.856

Year to date—212.452

Yearly Averages

1924.....	190.000	1919.....	255.607
1923.....	178.000	1918.....	287.050
1922.....	186.290	1917.....	261.796
1921.....	174.308	1916.....	175.720
1920.....	282.757	1915.....	139.980

ITEMS COMPOSING THE INDEX

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Range for 1925.	Same Week—
			High.	Low.
Hogs, medium to heavy.....	\$10.0625	\$10.5625	\$10.70	\$10.45
Steers, good to choice.....	9.425	9.75	10.00	9.425
Beef, salt, per 200 pounds.....	17.50	17.50	17.50	16.50
Pork, salt, per 200 pounds.....	35.875	35.875	35.875	24.50
Flour, Spring patents.....	11.50	11.075	11.50	9.80
Flour, Winter straights.....	11.125	10.525	11.125	9.25
Lard, Middle West, pound.....	1.650	1.655	1.735	1.1975
Bacon, clear sides, pound.....	21.125	20.125	21.125	19.75
Oats, No. 2 and No. 3.....	5.08125	5.08125	5.08125	3.48125
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	7.300	7.2	7.350	.60
Beef, fresh, per pound.....	12.25	12.25	12.50	12
Mutton, dressed, per pound.....	12.50	14.00	16.00	14.50
Sheep, wethers, 100 pounds.....	11.75	11.875	11.875	10.25
Sugar, per pound.....	.06175	.0625	.0625	.06175
Codfish, Georges, per pound.....	.0925	.0925	.0925	.0925
Rye flour.....	8.75	8.75	8.75	7.7625
Corn meal, per 100 pounds.....	3.425	3.425	3.45	2.35
Rice, extra fancy, per pound.....	.0775	.0775	.0775	.0775
Beans, medium, per bushel.....	4.35	3.425	4.35	3.425
Apples, extra, per pound.....	1.3875	1.3375	1.4375	1.250
Prunes, 60-70s, per pound.....	.07875	.07625	.07875	.0750
Butter, creamery, pound.....	38.1875	38.375	44.50	.52
Butter, dairy, pound.....	37.00	37.00	41.00	37.00
Cheese, Swiss, whole milk, pound.....	2.450	2.450	2.450	2.2525
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....	2.9125	2.925	2.975	2.9125

ALIEN MIGRATION

	November.	October.	September.	August.	July.
	Immi-Non-Immigrants.	Immi-Non-Immigrants.	Immi-Non-Immigrants.	Immi-Non-Immigrants.	Immi-Non-Immigrants.
Inbound.....	29,345 12,896	27,102 17,822	27,941 20,057	23,290 13,966	11,661 11,112
Outbound.....	8,605 9,645	8,941 12,067	8,071 14,580	8,633 14,738	8,493 15,747
Gain or loss.....	+20,740 +2,741	+18,461 +5,755	+19,270 +5,477	+14,738 -722	+3,168 -4,635
Aliens debarred.....	2,149	2,341	2,114	2,389	1,929

FAILURES (BRADSTREET'S)

	Dec., 1924.	Nov., 1924.	Dec., 1923.
Commercial Failures.....	Number 1,807	1,471	1,858
	Liabilities \$51,604,581	\$15,714,434	\$80,303,150

BUILDING PERMITS

	Dec., 1924.	Nov., 1924.	Dec., 1923.
Building Permits.....	Cities 180	180	180
	Amount \$250,749,575	\$233,641,249	\$250,442,139

IRON AND STEEL FIGURES

	Dec., 1924.	Nov., 1924.	Dec., 1923.
Unfilled steel orders, tons.....	4,816,676	4,031,969	4,445,339
Steel ingots produced.....	136,609	124,289	114,531
Pig iron production, daily, tons.....	95,539	83,656	93,736
Pig iron (Iron Age figures).....	403	228	56.5

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES

The week's range of exchange on the principal foreign centres last week compared as follows:

	Last Week.	Year 1925 to Date.	Same Week 1924.	Last Week.	Year 1925 to Date.	Same Week 1924.
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Normal Exchange.....	4.80	4.78	4.80	4.74	4.80	4.74
18.25—London.....	5.43	5.38	5.44	5.33	5.43	5.33
19.28—Belgium.....	5.20	5.13	5.20	5.13	5.20	5.13
19.28—Switzerland.....	19.30	19.28	19.30	19.24	19.30	19.24
19.28—Italy.....	4.19	4.12	4.24	4.17	4.30	4.33
40.29—Holland.....	40.33	40.24	40.59	40.24	37.75	37.15
19.30—Greece.....	1.76	1.70	1.70	2.05	1.85	1.79
19.30—Spain.....	14.32	14.24	14.32	12.97	12.07	14.34
26.28—Denmark.....	17.87	17.84	17.92	16.43	15.95	17.86
26.80—Sweden.....	26.95	26.92	26.95	26.91	26.35	26.15
26.80—Norway.....	15.31	15.29	15.33	15.12	13.71	13.50
51.41—Russia.....	.08	.07	.09	.07	.02	.02
48.66—Bombay.....	35.98	35.75	35.88	35.36	30.88	30.38
48.66—Calcutta.....	35.88	35.75	35.88	35.36	30.88	30.38
78.00—Hongkong.....	78.50	78.50	78.50	78.50	78.50	78.50
108.82—Shanghai.....	75.88	75.63	76.50	74.38	71.88	69.88
49.83—Kobe.....	38.50	38.38	38.75	38.25	45.63	44.88
49.83—Yokohama.....	38.50	38.38	38.75	38.25	45.63	44.88
50.00—Manila.....	49.75	49.75	49.75	50.13	50.00	50.00
42.44—Buenos Aires.....	40.25	40.125	40.25	39.175	33.125	32.625
33.35—Rio.....	11.68	11.50	11.83	11.50	11.85	11.00
23.83—Germany.....	23.81	23.80	23.81	23.80	4.170	4.348
20.46—Austria.....	.0014	.0014	.0014	.0014	.0014	.0014
19.30—Poland.....	19.25	19.25	19.25	.000012	.000011	19.25
26.26—Czechoslovakia.....	2.98	2.97	3.02	2.97	2.90	2.88
19.30—Yugoslavia.....	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.17	1.11	1.04
19.30—Finland.....	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.30	2.32
19.30—Rumania.....	.52	.52	.52	.51	.50	.52
20.31—Hungary.....	.0014	.0013	.0013	.0035	.0035	.0014

*The figures given under "demand" are offered and bid prices for 500-ruble notes, while under "cables" are the 100-ruble notes.

†Quotations for new reichsmark. Trading began Nov. 7, 1924.

‡Quotation represents value of old Polish mark last year. Conversion of old mark had been made into zloty, with a ratio of 1,800,000 marks to 1 zloty.

Transportation

	Period or Date.	1925.	Normal.	Per Cent.
Revenue Car Loadings—	Week ended Jan. 17	932,150	788,418	+18.2
All commodities.....	Week ended Jan. 17	51,609	45,160	+14.3
Grain and grain products.....	Week ended Jan. 17	221,703	190,761	+16.2
Coal and coke.....	Week ended Jan. 17	73,441	58,382	+25.8
Forest products.....	Week ended Jan. 17	536,423	449,354	+19.4
Manufactured products.....	Week ended Jan. 17	2,630,684	2,301,955	+14.3
All commodities.....	Year to Jan. 17	143,458	131,074	+9.4
Grain and grain products.....	Year to Jan. 17	646,790	578,661	+11.8
Coal and coke.....	Year to Jan. 17	190,608	162,519	+17.3
Forest products.....	Year to Jan. 17	1,507,376	1,294,952	+16.4
Manufactured products.....	Year to Jan. 17	255,967	221,975	+15.3
Freight car surplus shortage.....	Second quarter January	91.7	92.5	-.9
Per cent. of freight cars servable, Jan. 1		82.5	78.1	+5.6
Per cent. of locomotives servable, Jan. 1		82.5	78.1	+5.6
Gross revenues.....	Year to Dec. 1	\$5,480,909,170	\$5,298,586,439	+3.4
Expenses.....	Year to Dec. 1	4,265,886,053	4,502,959,433	-5.3
Taxes.....	Year to Dec. 1	316,823,263	255,992,540	+23.8
Rate of return on prop. investm't—				
Eastern District.....	Year to Dec. 1	4.51	5.75	-21.6
Southern District.....	Year to Dec. 1	5.21	5.75	-9.4
Western District.....	Year to Dec. 1	3.87	5.75	-32.7
United States as a whole.....	Year to Dec. 1	4.32	5.75	-24.9

SUMMARY OF IDLE CARS AND CAR LOADINGS

AMERICAN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

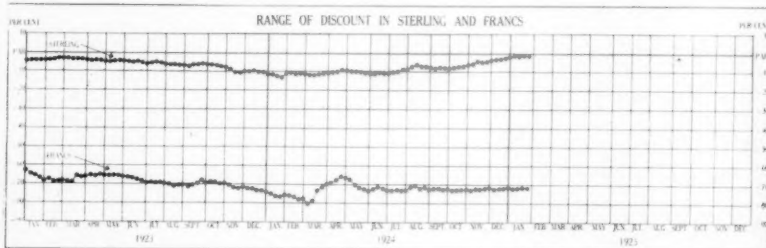
	Dec. 31.	Dec. 22.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 7.	Nov. 30.	Nov. 22.
Idle cars.....	297,387	261,933	251,019	236,039	211,727	193,914
Car loadings.....	932,150	932,807	765,727	646,880	890,776	956,761

GROSS RAILROAD EARNINGS

	1924.	1923.	Net Change.	P. C.
Third week in January, 11 roads.....	\$13,225,503	\$13,795,863	-\$570,360	-4.13
Second week in January, 15 roads.....	15,727,227	16,304,638	-\$577,411	-3.55
First week in January, 11 roads.....	14,455,718	14,834,726	-\$379,008	-2.56
Fourth week in December, 13 roads.....	17,941,485	19,054,616	-\$1,113,131	-5.84
Third week in December, 15 roads.....	17,929,755	19,531,881	-\$1,602,126	-8.20
Month of October, 194 roads.....	572,600,284	587,914,150	-\$15,313,866	-2.60
From Jan. 1, 194 roads.....	4,975,172,074	5,333,505,630	-\$358,392,958	-6.70

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity.	Unit.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Corresponding Week, 1924.
Adirondack spruce, 2x4.....	1,000 ft.	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$46.00
Antimony (Asiatic), N. Y.....	Lb.	.10	.10	.10
Barley, N. Y.....	Bu.	.94	.94	.95
Cast iron, Chicago.....	Ton	19.00	19.50	20.50
Coal, an. stove, Co.....	Ton (gross)	8.53@9.50	8.53@9.50	8.00@9.25
Coal, bit., f. o. b. mine, Pitts., No. 8.....	Ton (net)	1.85@1.90	1.90	1.95
Coke, furn. spot.....	Ton	3.75	3.85	4.00
Copper, electro.....	Lb.	.14	.14	.12
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	.09	.09	.08
Eggs, fresh, firsts.....	Doz.	.56	.54	.40
Gasoline, bbl.....	Bbl.	18	17	20
Hay, No. 1.....	Ton	26.00	26.00	29.00
Hides, nat. strs.....	Lb.	.16	.16	.14
Iron, basic pig, E. Pa.....	Ton	24.25	24.25	22.50
Iron, Bessemer, Pitts.....	Ton	24.76	24.76	24.76
Kerosene, tanks.....	Lb.	.13	.13	.15
Lead, N. Y.....	Lb.	.09	.10	.08
Leather, Union.....	Lb.	.46	.46	.36
Lemons, Cal.....	300s	5.00	5.00	4.00
Linseed oil.....	Gal.	1.20	1.15	.92
Pa. hemlock, base price.....	1,000 ft.	40.50	40.50	40.00
Petrol, crude.....	Bbl.	3.25	3.00	4.00
Printcloths, 39-inch, 68-72s.....	Yd.	.11	.10	.11
Printcloths, 35 1/2-inch, 64-60s.....	Yd.	.09	.09	.09
Rubber, Pl., 1st Latex cr.....	Lb.	.35	.35	.25
Silk, Canton King Seng, gr. 14-16.....	Lb.	6.55@6.63	5.80@5.65	7.30@7.35
Silk, Singhu, No. 1, Yokohama.....	Lb.	6.45	6.40	7.45@7.55
Spelter, St. Louis.....	Lb.	.0765	.075	.0655
Tin.....	Lb.	.58	.58	.49
Tinplate.....	Lb.	.71	.71	.56
Wool, O., fine unwashed delaine, Boston.....	Lb.	.60	.60	.56
Wool, O., half-blood unwashed comb, Boston.....	Lb.	.60	.60	.56
Yellow pine timbers, long leaf, 12x12.....	1,000 ft.	54.00	54.00	58.00



THE WEEK'S PRICE RANGE OF GRAIN

	Last Week.	Same Week 1924.
WHEAT		
May.....	2.05	1.94
July.....	1.73	1.68
September.....	1.59	1.52

	Last Week.	Same Week 1924.
OATS		
May.....	.64	.59
July.....	.65	.60
September.....	.61	.58

	Last Week.	Same Week 1924.
CORN		
May.....	1.36	1.28
July.....	1.38	1.30
September.....	1.38	1.30

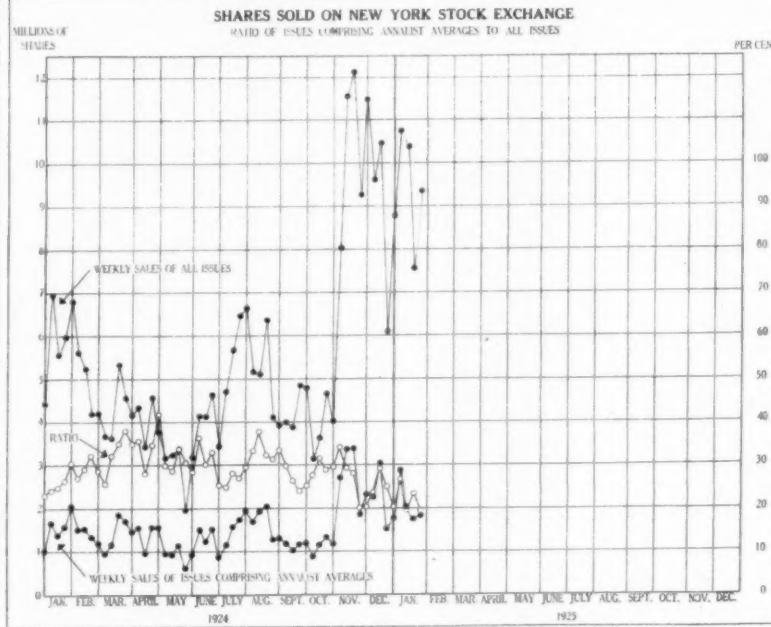
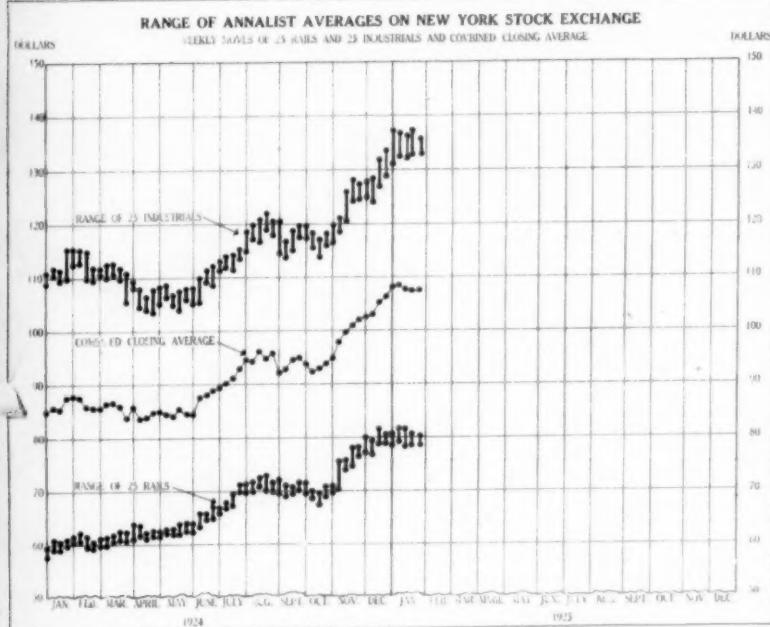
	Last Week.	Same Week 1924.
RYE		
May.....	1.82	1.75
July.....	1.60	1.55
September.....	1.38	1.32

THE WEEK'S PRICE RANGE OF COTTON

	Last Week.			Net
	High.	Low.	Closing.	Ch'ge.
March	23.86	23.06	23.77	+ .30
May	24.20	23.39	24.10	+ .90
July	24.40	23.61	24.32	+ .71
October	24.25	23.52	24.07	+ .91

	Same Week 1924.
Low.	
March.....	34.06
May.....	33.10
July.....	33.02
October.....	28.40
December.....	27.50

The Week in the Stock Market



TWENTY-FIVE RAILROADS.											
		Net Same Day						Net Same Day			
		High.		Low.		Ch'ge Last Yr.				Ch'ge Last Yr.	
Jan. 26...	79.99	78.83	78.93	+	.45	60.66	Jan. 26...	80.06	78.90	+	.73
Jan. 27...	79.33	78.57	79.01	+	.08	60.65	Jan. 30...	79.85	78.94	+	.57
Jan. 28...	79.86	79.07	79.72	+	.71	60.56	Jan. 31...	80.09	79.49	+	.25

TWENTY-FIVE INDUSTRIALS										
Net Same Day					Net Same Day					
	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg. Last Yr.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chg. Last Yr.	
Jan. 26.	135.54	133.79	134.01	- 1.31	113.61	Jan. 29.	135.74	133.43	134.36	+ .39
Jan. 27.	134.46	132.81	133.64	- .37	113.23	Jan. 30.	135.64	134.00	135.05	+ .70
Jan. 28.	134.35	133.18	133.96	- .32	112.98	Jan. 31.	135.60	134.71	135.01	- .04

COMBINED AVERAGE—60 STOCKS									
		Net Same Day				Net Same Day			
	High.	Low.	Last	Ch'ge. Last Yr.		High.	Low.	Last	Ch'ge. Last Yr.
Jan. 26	107.76	106.26	106.45	— .88	Jan. 29	107.90	106.19	106.67	— .17
Jan. 27	106.89	105.69	106.32	— .15	Jan. 30	107.74	106.47	107.30	— .63
Jan. 28	107.40	105.98	106.84	— .52	Jan. 31	107.84	107.10	107.41	— .11
				86.77					87.69

Amount of rails and industrials comprising the week's total dealings compares as follows with last year:

	Jan. 31, 1925.	Feb. 2, 1924.	Differences.
Railroads	1,263,010	1,053,140	+ 209,870
Industrials	8,043,087	5,745,518	+ 2,297,569
Total	9,306,097	6,798,658	+ 2,507,439

SHARES SOLD ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE			
Week Ended Jan. 31, 1925.			
	1925	1924.	1923.
Monday	1,453,920	1,386,179	759,940
Tuesday	1,331,946	1,008,668	773,425
Wednesday	1,667,490	1,288,451	739,235
Thursday	2,048,250	1,242,582	623,516
Friday	1,735,719	1,233,292	757,145
Saturday	1,068,772	579,486	608,500
Total week	9,306,097	6,798,658	4,261,731
Year to date	41,430,558	28,541,912	22,197,190

YEARLY HIGHS AND LOWS					
	High.	Low.		High.	
*1925.....	100.95 Jan.	105.15 Jan.	1919.....	90.50 Nov.	62.75 Jan.
1921.....	107.25 Dec.	8.25 Apr.	1918.....	80.16 Nov.	64.12 Jan.
1923.....	92.52 Mar.	77.15 Oct.	1917.....	96.46 Jan.	57.47 Dec.
1922.....	93.06 Oct.	66.21 Jan.	1916.....	101.51 Nov.	50.91 Apr.
*1921.....	73.13 May	58.35 June	1915.....	94.13 Oct.	58.90 Feb.
1920.....	94.07 Apr.	62.70 Dec.	1914.....	73.30 Oct.	54.47 Dec.
*To date.			1913.....	79.25 Jan.	68.00 June

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

Highest and lowest prices of the year are based on sales of 100 shares. Where prices are used for less than that amount they are marked with an asterisk ().

Week Ended Saturday, January 31, 1925

Total Sales 9,306,097 Shares

[illegible]

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Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges, 1923-1924						1925 Range		STOCKS	Amount Capital Stock Listed	Last Dividend		Last Week's Transactions					Sales			
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Date	Per Cent.			Per. Prod.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.					
105 1/2	100 1/4	106 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	Jan. 5	85 1/2	Jan. 3	American Tobacco (\$50)	6,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	+	1/2	6,000
105 1/2	100 1/4	106 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	Jan. 7	84 1/2	Jan. 3	American Tobacco, H (\$50)	52,699,700	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+	1/2	1,000
105 1/2	100 1/4	106 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	Jan. 10	108 1/2	Jan. 20	American Type Foundry	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1 1/2	Q	108	108	107 1/2	107 1/2	+	1/2	400
105 1/2	100 1/4	106 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	Jan. 10	108 1/2	Jan. 13	American Type Foundry pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1 1/2	Q	108	108	107 1/2	107 1/2	+	1/2	400
93	88 1/2	101	89 1/2	102	91	Jan. 13	100	Jan. 9	American Water Works & Electric (\$20)	16,000,000	Nov. 15, '24	1 1/2	Q	35	36 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	2	4,000
67 1/2	48 1/2	102	66	98 1/2	Jan. 21	95 1/2	Jan. 2	8	American Water Works & Electric 1st pf.	9,843,100	Nov. 15, '24	1 1/2	Q	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98	+	1 1/2	1,200
98 1/2	92 1/2	99 1/2	90	97 1/2	Jan. 20	96	Jan. 29	8	American Wholesale pf.	7,069,500	Jan. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	97	97	97	97	+	1/2	100
117 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/2	90	96 1/2	Jan. 20	85 1/2	Jan. 29	8	American Woolen Company	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '24	1 1/2	Q	92	93 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	+	3	137,300
114	104 1/2	107 1/2	97 1/2	105 1/2	Jan. 3	104	Jan. 31	2	American Woolen Company pf.	4,999,300	Jan. 15, '25	1 1/2	Q	90	92 1/2	85 1/2	91 1/2	+	3	7,700
2 1/2	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	Jan. 2	3 1/2	Jan. 31	6	American Writing Paper pf.	8,058,500	Apr. 1, '13	1	Q	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+	1/2	100
19 1/4	6 1/2	12 1/2	7	12 1/2	Jan. 9	10 1/4	Jan. 27	10	American Zinc, Lead & Smelting (\$25)	4,828,000	May 1, '17	4	Q	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+	1/2	1,200
58 1/2	24 1/2	48 1/2	28 1/2	48 1/2	Jan. 3	43 1/2	Jan. 27	2	American Zinc, Lead & Smelting pf. (\$25)	2,414,000	Nov. 1, '20	\$1.50	Q	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	+	1	2,600
24 1/2	11	22 1/2	12	27 1/2	Jan. 12	22 1/2	Jan. 2	2	Anasconda Copper Mining Company (\$50)	150,000,000	Jan. 21, '24	7 1/2	Q	44 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	+	1/2	34,700
4 1/2	21	46 1/2	25	46 1/2	Jan. 6	43	Jan. 2	2	Ann Arbor	3,250,000										
94 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	83 1/2	93 1/2	Jan. 10	91	Jan. 29	9	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000										
18 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/2	6	12 1/2	Jan. 28	8	Jan. 5	5	Archer Daniels Midland (sh.)	200,000										
18	15	19 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	Jan. 14	15	Jan. 5	5	Archer Daniels Midland pf.	4,850,000	Feb. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	20	21 1/2	20	21 1/2	+	1 1/2	100
89	82 1/2	94 1/2	83 1/2	93 1/2	Jan. 10	91	Jan. 29	9	Armour pf. of Delaware	62,333,000	Jan. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	91	92 1/2	91	92 1/2	+	1	700
93 1/2	84	102 1/2	89	105	Jan. 30	101	Jan. 2	2	Arnold, Constable & Co. (sh.)	175,000										
29 1/2	24	34 1/2	27 1/2	39 1/2	Jan. 31	33	Jan. 6	6	Art Metal Construction (\$10)	3,205,700	Feb. 2, '25	25 1/2	Q	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+	1/2	200
105 1/2	94	120 1/2	87 1/2	123	Jan. 6	116 1/2	Jan. 16	16	Associated Dry Goods 2d pf.	15,792,300	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	105 1/2	+	1	400
127	105 1/2	132 1/2	102 1/2	132 1/2	Jan. 7	127 1/2	Jan. 16	16	Associated Oil (\$25)	56,000,000	Jan. 26, '25	37 1/2	Q	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39 1/2	+	3 1/2	74,700
34	24	34 1/2	23 1/2	34 1/2	Jan. 19	30	Jan. 16	16	Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe	232,463,000	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	+	1 1/2	16,100
127	105 1/2	132 1/2	102 1/2	132 1/2	Jan. 7	127 1/2	Jan. 16	16	Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	124,199,500	Feb. 2, '25	2 1/2	SA	93 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2	+	1 1/2	2,400
27	17	27 1/2	16 1/2	27 1/2	Jan. 19	20	Jan. 16	16	Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic	30,000,000										
134	104 1/2	140 1/2	98 1/2	140 1/2	Jan. 10	134	Jan. 16	16	Atlantic Coast Line	14,963,400	Feb. 1, '25	3 1/2	SA	140 1/2	151 1/2	148 1/2	150 1/2	+	1 1/2	6,200
120	115	118	108	114 1/2	Jan. 9	113 1/2	Jan. 16	16	Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S.	14,963,400	Feb. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	24 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	+	3	9,000
57 1/2	51	54 1/2	47	52	Jan. 29	51	Jan. 19	19	Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. pf.	14,963,400	Jan. 3, '24	\$1.25	Q	36	37 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	+	1 1/2	3,400
90 1/2	82 1/2	93 1/2	84	94	Jan. 9	92	Jan. 14	14	Atlantic Refining	50,000,000	June 16, '24	1	Q	109 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	110 1/2	+	1/2	18,300
95 1/2	87 1/2	98 1/2	88 1/2	98 1/2	Jan. 10	96	Jan. 20	20	Atlantic Refining pf.	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	113 1/2	114	113 1/2	114	+	1/2	400
89 1/2	82	84	73 1/2	83 1/2	Jan. 29	84	Jan. 2	2	Atlas Powder (sh.)	9,491,491	Dec. 10, '24	\$1	Q	32	32	31 1/2	32	+	1/2	400
29 1/2	24	34 1/2	27 1/2	39 1/2	Jan. 31	33	Jan. 6	6	Atlas Powder pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	92	92	91 1/2	92	+	1/2	400
105 1/2	94	120 1/2	87 1/2	123	Jan. 6	116 1/2	Jan. 16	16	Atlas Tack (sh.)	95,000										
127	105 1/2	132 1/2	102 1/2	132 1/2	Jan. 7	127 1/2	Jan. 16	16	Austin, Nichols & Co. (sh.)	125,839										
34	24	34 1/2	23 1/2	34 1/2	Jan. 19	30	Jan. 16	16	Austin, Nichols & Co. pf.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	88	88	87 1/2	88	+	1/2	3,500
134	104 1/2	140 1/2	98 1/2	140 1/2	Jan. 10	134	Jan. 16	16	Auto Knitter Hosiery (sh.)	100,000	Oct. 15, '23	\$1	Q	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+	1/2	800
120	115	118	108	114 1/2	Jan. 9	113 1/2	Jan. 16	16	Auto Sales (\$50)	4,029,600										
57 1/2	51	54 1/2	47	52	Jan. 29	51	Jan. 19	19	Auto Sales pf. (\$50)	2,886,735	Dec. 31, '21	\$4 1/2	Q	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+	1/2	100
90 1/2	82 1/2	93 1/2	84	94	Jan. 9	92	Jan. 14	14	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '25	3 1/2	SA	132 1/2	133 1/2	129 1/2	132 1/2	+	1 1/2	58,600
95 1/2	87 1/2	98 1/2	88 1/2	98 1/2	Jan. 10	96	Jan. 20	20	Baldwin Locomotive pf.	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '25	3 1/2	SA	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	+	1/2	100
89 1/2	82	84	73 1/2	83 1/2	Jan. 29	84	Jan. 2	2	Baltimore & Ohio	152,314,800	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	77 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2	+	1 1/2	19,750
29 1/2	24	34 1/2	27 1/2	39 1/2	Jan. 31	33	Jan. 6	6	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	60,000,000	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	+	1/2	2,200
105 1/2	94	120 1/2	87 1/2	123	Jan. 6	116 1/2	Jan. 16	16	Barnes & Co.	3,800,000	Jan. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	41	41	40 1/2	41	+	1/2	1,900
127	105 1/2	132 1/2	102 1/2	132 1/2	Jan. 7	127 1/2	Jan. 16	16	Barnes & Co. pf.	3,800,000	Jan. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	41	41	40 1/2	41	+	1/2	1,900
34	24	34 1/2	23 1/2	34 1/2	Jan. 19	30	Jan. 16	16	Barnes & Co. pf.	3,800,000	Jan. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	41	41	40 1/2	41	+	1/2	1,900
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Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges										STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend.	Per Cent.	Period.	Last Week's Transactions.					Sales.
1923.	High.	Low.	1924.	High.	Low.	1925.	High.	Low.	Date.						First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	
97 1/2	98	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	Jan. 7	Consolidated Gas (sh.)	3,600,000	Dec. 15, '24	\$1.25	Q	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	—	28,200
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Jan. 7	Consolidated Coal, Maryland	41,954,100	Jan. 31, '25	1 1/2	Q	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	9,500
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Jan. 7	Consolidated Textile (sh.)	1,277,124	Jan. 15, '21	75c	Q	67 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	—	19,300
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Jan. 7	Continental Can Co. (sh.)	449,923	Nov. 15, '24	\$1	Q	111 1/2	120 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	—	12,800
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Jan. 7	Continental Insurance Co. (\$25)	10,000,000	Jan. 10, '25	3	SA	111 1/2	120 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	—	12,800
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Jan. 7	Continental Motors (sh.)	1,760,845	Jan. 30, '25	20c	Q	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	—	19,000
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Jan. 7	Corn Products Refining Company (\$25)	63,350,000	Jan. 20, '25	50c	Q	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	—	1,200
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Jan. 7	Corn Products Refining Company pf.	25,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1 1/2	Q	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	—	1,200
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Jan. 7	Cosden & Co. (sh.)	1,257,800	Aug. 1, '23	\$1	Q	31 1/2	35	30 1/2	35	+ 3 1/2	114,200
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Jan. 7	Cosden & Co. pf.	6,998,000	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	400
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Jan. 7	Crex Carpet Company	2,908,000	Jan. 15, '25	1	Q	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	400
84 1/2	85 1/2	76	48	79 1/2	Jan. 17	72 1/2	Jan. 16			Crucible Steel Company	55,000,000	Jan. 31, '25	1	Q	70 1/2	70 1/2	73 1/2	74	+ 2 1/2	27,000
94 1/2	85 1/2	97	86	90	Jan. 15	93	Jan. 2			Crucible Steel Company pf.	25,000,000	Dec. 31, '24	1 1/2	Q	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	—	600
37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	Cuban-American Sugar (\$10)	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	75c	Q	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	—	13,400
102 1/2	92	100 1/2	96	99 1/2	Jan. 3	98 1/2	Jan. 2			Cuban-American Sugar pf.	7,855,800	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	—	4,400
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Cuba Cane Sugar (sh.)	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	57 1/2	58	56 1/2	57	—	11,900
69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	10,000,000	Feb. 2, '25	3	SA	57 1/2	58	56 1/2	57	—	11,900
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	Cuba Railroad pf.	1,628,911	Feb. 2, '25	3	SA	57 1/2	58	56 1/2	57	—	11,900
38 1/2	30	76 1/2	28	44 1/2	Jan. 6	39 1/2	Jan. 30			Cuban Dominican Sugar (sh.)	11,521,200	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	42 1/2	42 1/2	39 1/2	41	—	1,500
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Cuban Dominican Sugar pf.	11,521,200	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	42 1/2	42 1/2	39 1/2	41	—	1,500
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Cushman's Sons (sh.)	85,240	Dec. 1, '24	75c	Q	72	72	71 1/2	71 1/2	—	500
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Cushman's Sons pf.	788,200	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	72	72	71 1/2	71 1/2	—	500
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Cushman's 7% pf.	1,250,000	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	72	72	71 1/2	71 1/2	—	500
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Cyanamid Fruit (sh.)	250,000	Dec. 29, '24	\$1	Q	52	52 1/2	51	51 1/2	—	3,100
72 1/2	54 1/2	32 1/2	6	7 1/2	Jan. 9	4 1/2	Jan. 30			DANIEL BOONE WOOLLEN MILLS (\$25)	4,687,500	July 1, '24	75c	Q	6 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	—	6,400
14 1/2	20 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	40 1/2	Jan. 23	42 1/2	Jan. 5			Danison Chemical (sh.)	234,245	Nov. 15, '20	\$1	Q	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	—	1,500
73 1/2	69 1/2	84	61 1/2	88 1/2	Jan. 13	82 1/2	Jan. 6			Deere & Co. pf.	37,828,500	Jan. 1, '24	75c	Q	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	100
28	18 1/2	22 1/2	18 1/2	24 1/2	Jan. 28	21	Jan. 28			De Beers Cons. M. (sh.)	31,200	Feb. 2, '25	95c	Q	23	24 1/2	23	24 1/2	—	500
124 1/2	104 1/2	139 1/2	104 1/2	142 1/2	Jan. 17	136 1/2	Jan. 16			Delaware & Hudson	42,000,000	Feb. 2, '25	2 1/2	Q	138	139 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2	—	3,600
130 1/2	100 1/2	140 1/2	108 1/2	144 1/2	Jan. 18	138 1/2	Jan. 18			Delaware, Lackawanna & Western (\$50)	84,554,000	Jan. 20, '25	\$2.50	Q	138 1/2	141	138 1/2	141	—	4,700
111	100 1/2	115 1/2	102 1/2	115	Jan. 12	110	Jan. 5			Denver & Rio Grande Western pf.	11,914,600	Jan. 15, '25	2	Q	48 1/2	48 1/2	45	45	—	5,700
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	Detroit Edison	63,735,600	Jan. 15, '25	2	Q	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	114 1/2	—	1,200
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Detroit & Mackinac	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	2 1/2	Q	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	114 1/2	—	1,200
70 1/2	65 1/2	71	71	72	Jan. 8	72	Jan. 8			Detroit & Mackinac pf.	930,000	Jan. 2, '25	2 1/2	Q	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	114 1/2	—	1,200
98	90	98 1/2	93	97 1/2	Jan. 29	97 1/2	Jan. 29			Detroit United Railway	15,358,900	Jan. 2, '24	1 1/2	Q	71	71	71	71	—	100
25	15 1/2	20 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	Jan. 10	13 1/2	Jan. 2			Devco & Reynolds 1st pf.	1,933,400	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	100
14 1/2	11	18	9 1/2	16 1/2	Jan. 12	15 1/2	Jan. 21			Diamond Match	16,865,100	Dec. 15, '24	2	Q	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	—	2,000
2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Dome Mines (sh.)	1,000,000	Jan. 20, '25	50c	Q	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	—	700
5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Dome Mines pf.	300,000	Dec. 31, '24	25c	Q	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	—	700
148 1/2	100	142	112	146	Jan. 14	134 1/2	Jan. 14			Duluth-Superior Traction	3,500,000	Jan. 2, '24	1	Q	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	200
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '24	1	Q	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	200
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '24	1	Q	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	200
80	55	58 1/2																		

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges.						1925 Range.		STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend.	Per. Period.	Last Week's Transactions.					
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Date.	Low.	Date.	First.					High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales.	
97 1/2	67	118 1/2	83	119 1/2	Jan. 9	112	Jan. 27	International Business Machines (sh.)	150,688	Jan. 10, '25	\$2	Q	113	113 1/2	112	113	1,700
44	31	59 1/2	40 1/2	57	Jan. 31	52	Jan. 5	International Cement (sh.)	400,000	Dec. 31, '24	\$1	Q	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	8,839
27 1/2	19 1/2	39	22	37 1/2	Jan. 2	31 1/2	Jan. 21	International Combustion Engineering (sh.)	437,934	Jan. 31, '25	50c	Q	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	22,400
98 1/2	66 1/2	110 1/2	78	110 1/2	Jan. 23	105 1/2	Jan. 16	International Harvester	99,876,600	Jan. 15, '25	1 1/2	Q	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	4,800
110 1/2	106	115 1/2	106	115 1/2	Jan. 3	114 1/2	Jan. 21	International Harvester	60,548,100	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	600
1 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	13 1/2	Jan. 13	12 1/2	Jan. 6	International Mercantile Marine	49,872,400	Feb. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	8,300
47 1/2	18 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	48 1/2	Jan. 12	43 1/2	Jan. 5	International Mercantile Marine pf.	51,726,300	Feb. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	43 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	34,200
16 1/2	10 1/2	27 1/2	11 1/2	28 1/2	Jan. 31	25 1/2	Jan. 15	International Nickel (\$25)	41,854,600	Mar. 1, '25	30c	Q	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	99,000
83	69 1/2	95	75 1/2	97 1/2	Jan. 28	94	Jan. 6	International Nickel pf.	8,912,600	Feb. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	300
58 1/2	27 1/2	60	34 1/2	62	Jan. 13	54 1/2	Jan. 26	International Paper Company	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1 1/2	Q	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2	13,700
75 1/2	60	84 1/2	62 1/2	84 1/2	Jan. 12	73 1/2	Jan. 8	International Paper Company pf.	547,200	Jan. 15, '25	1 1/2	Q	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	200
40	40	44 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	Jan. 29	39 1/2	Jan. 8	International Rys. of Central America	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '24	1 1/2	Q	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	1,600
92	75	79	70	77	Jan. 10	77	Jan. 10	International Salt	6,077,100	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	77	77	77	77	1,000
79 1/2	64 1/2	119	73	117 1/2	Jan. 14	115	Jan. 2	International Shoe (sh.)	920,000	Jan. 2, '25	\$1	Q	116	116	115 1/2	116	200
120 1/2	114 1/2	119 1/2	115 1/2	119 1/2	Jan. 8	119 1/2	Jan. 8	International Shoe pf.	17,800,000	Feb. 1, '25	xx50c	M	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	4,300
71 1/2	64	94	66	96 1/2	Jan. 3	90	Jan. 5	International Telephone & Telegraph	1,118,400	Jan. 15, '25	1 1/2	Q	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	200
41 1/2	24 1/2	32 1/2	24 1/2	32 1/2	Jan. 5	24 1/2	Jan. 14	Iowa Central	30,000,000	Nov. 15, '24	25c	Q	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	500
58 1/2	32 1/2	100 1/2	39 1/2	99	Jan. 7	82	Jan. 27	Intertype Corporation (sh.)	199,130	Jan. 31, '25	\$1.50	Q	82	86	82	86	200
110 1/2	92	113 1/2	100 1/2	113 1/2	Jan. 7	104 1/2	Jan. 27	Iron Products (\$10)	976,000	Nov. 15, '24	2	Q	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	200
24	15 1/2	23 1/2	16 1/2	20 1/2	Jan. 3	18 1/2	Jan. 21	Island Creek Coal (\$1)	118,708	Jan. 2, '25	13	Q	11	11	11	11	100
88 1/2	68	106 1/2	78	104 1/2	Jan. 8	102 1/2	Jan. 19	JEWEL TEA	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '19	1 1/2	Q	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	16
103 1/2	80 1/2	114 1/2	70 1/2	114 1/2	Jan. 3	108 1/2	Jan. 31	Jewel Tea	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '23	\$1.75	Q	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	1,400
130 1/2	107	115	109	113	Jan. 3	112	Jan. 31	Jones & Laughlin Steel pf.	60,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	300
97 1/2	91	99	92	100 1/2	Jan. 22	99	Jan. 2	Jordan Motor Car (sh.)	126,000	Dec. 31, '24	75c	Q	44	45 1/2	42	44 1/2	12,700
24 1/2	15 1/2	41 1/2	17 1/2	39 1/2	Jan. 26	33	Jan. 16	KANSAS CITY POWER & LT. 1st pf. (sh.)	110,000	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	110	110	100	110	32,800
57 1/2	48 1/2	59 1/2	51 1/2	58 1/2	Jan. 23	57	Jan. 15	Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1	Q	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	1,300
3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	Jan. 14	3 1/2	Jan. 30	Kansas City Southern pf.	21,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1	Q	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	15,400
104	95	102 1/2	77	90	Jan. 13	89 1/2	Jan. 12	Kayser (Julius) & Co. (sh.)	61,581	Jan. 2, '25	\$2	Q	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	4,700
62 1/2	20 1/2	35	9 1/2	17 1/2	Jan. 3	14 1/2	Jan. 21	Kayser (Julius) & Co. pf.	109,680	Jan. 2, '25	\$2	Q	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	47,500
108	78	88	33	51	Jan. 5	44	Jan. 23	Kelly-Springfield Tire (\$25)	9,096,000	Feb. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	400
70	92 1/2	78 1/2	49	78 1/2	Jan. 7	71	Jan. 31	Kelly-Springfield Tire pf.	5,264,700	Feb. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	48	48	48	48	100
117 1/2	75	104	76	107	Jan. 13	93	Jan. 28	Kelly-Springfield Tire 1st pf.	2,350,000	Apr. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	100
104 1/2	98	107	104 1/2	110	Jan. 12	107 1/2	Jan. 27	Kelsey Wheel	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	94	94	93	94	1,500
45	29 1/2	57 1/2	34 1/2	57 1/2	Jan. 13	53 1/2	Jan. 27	Kelsey Wheel pf.	2,460,000	Feb. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	200
11 1/2	1 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	Jan. 5	1 1/2	Jan. 9	Kennecott Copper (sh.)	4,281,126	Jan. 2, '25	75c	Q	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	62,600
64 1/2	35 1/2	86 1/2	52 1/2	87	Jan. 3	78	Jan. 28	Keystone Tire & Rubber (sh.)	455,880	Oct. 1, '20	30c	Q	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,900
100	92	98 1/2	88	102 1/2	Jan. 12	97 1/2	Jan. 21	Kinney Company (G. R.) (sh.)	59,032	Dec. 1, '24	78c	Q	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	400
300	177	475 1/2	287 1/2	510	Jan. 29	461	Jan. 16	Kinney Company (G. R.) pf.	5,098,100	Dec. 1, '24	78c	Q	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	1,300
112 1/2	109 1/2	114 1/2	110	114 1/2	Jan. 29	114 1/2	Jan. 16	Krege Department Stores (sh.)	114,000	Jan. 2, '25	2	Q	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	1,300
118	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	Jan. 29	117 1/2	Jan. 16	Krege Department Stores pf.	3,500,000	Jan. 2, '25	2	Q	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	1,300
87	75	113	79	139	Jan. 27	110 1/2	Jan. 5	Krege (S. S.) Company	24,525,500	Dec. 31, '24	2	Q	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	1,300
31 1/2	11 1/2	17 1/2	8	13 1/2	Jan. 15	12 1/2	Jan. 5	Krege (S. S.) Company pf.	2,000,000	Dec. 31, '24	1 1/2	Q	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1,300
82 1/2	Jan. 10	74 1/2	Jan. 26	74 1/2	Jan. 10	74 1/2	Jan. 26	Kress (S. H.) Company	2,905,700	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	113	113	113	113	1,300
118 1/2	111 1/2	121 1/2	115 1/2	118 1/2	Jan. 8	118 1/2	Jan. 16	Kress (S. H.) Company pf.	500,000	Jan. 2, '25	\$1	Q	113	113	113	113	1,300
74 1/2	58 1/2	71 1/2	56 1/2	74 1/2	Jan. 14	68 1/2	Jan. 27	Kuppenheimer (B.) (\$5)	2,500,000	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	113	113	113	113	1,300
21 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	13 1/2	25 1/2	Jan. 12	22 1/2	Jan. 6	Kuppenheimer (B.) pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	113	113	113	113	1,300
60 1/2	36 1/2	84	50	84 1/2	Jan. 12	77 1/2	Jan. 27	LACLEDE GAS COMPANY	10,700,000	Dec. 15, '24	12 1/2	SA	128	139	128	132 1/2	3,900
107 1/2	105 1/2	105	90	104 1/2	Jan. 12	104 1/2	Jan. 27	Laclede Gas Company pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '24	12 1/2	SA	128	139	128	132 1/2	3,900
117 1/2																	

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges, 1923-1925										STOCKS.		Amount Capital Stock Listed		Last Dividend		Per Cent.		Last Week's Transactions					
1923.		1924.		1925.		Range.		Date.				Date Paid.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales.
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.														
18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	Nevada Consolidated Copper (\$5)	9,997,285	Sep. 30, '20	25c	Q	15	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1 1/2	2,200	
20 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	Newport News & Hampton Ry., Gas & Elec.	2,800,000	Feb. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100	
10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	Newport News & Hampton Ry., Gas & Elec. pf.	1,500,000	Jan. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	115	115	114 1/2	115	115	115	—	1,500	
10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	New Orleans, Texas & Mexico	14,500,000	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	52	52 1/2	50	51	51	51	—	1,000	
42 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	New York Air Brake (sh.)	200,000	Feb. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	34	34	33 1/2	34	34	34	—	1,000	
31 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	New York Air Brake, Class A (sh.)	100,000	Jan. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	+ 1 1/2	88,500	
24 1/2	22 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	New York Cannery (sh.)	100,000	Dec. 15, '24	50c	Q	34	34	33 1/2	34	34	34	—	800	
24 1/2	22 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	New York Cannery 1st pf.	1,553,200	Feb. 1, '25	3 1/2	SA	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	+ 1 1/2	88,500	
107 1/2	99 1/2	119 1/2	90 1/2	124 1/2	117 1/2	124 1/2	117 1/2	124 1/2	117 1/2	New York Central	305,083,900	Feb. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	120	120	119 1/2	120	120	120	—	2,800	
90 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	31,954,400	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	91	91	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	91	—	1,400	
90 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	29,267,300	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	1,400	
90 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	New York Dock	7,000,000	Feb. 10, '22	2 1/2	SA	27	27	25 1/2	28	28	28	+ 1 1/2	300	
90 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	2 1/2	SA	173	173	173	173	173	173	—	50	
162 1/2	153 1/2	162 1/2	153 1/2	162 1/2	153 1/2	162 1/2	153 1/2	162 1/2	153 1/2	New York & Harlem (\$50)	8,638,650	Jan. 2, '25	82.50	SA	173	173	173	173	173	173	—	14	
100 1/2	96 1/2	102 1/2	96 1/2	102 1/2	96 1/2	102 1/2	96 1/2	102 1/2	96 1/2	New York & Harlem pf. (\$50)	1,361,350	Jan. 2, '25	82.50	SA	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	—	39,800	
12 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	—	3,000	
15 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	Sep. 30, '13	1 1/2	Q	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	—	200	
92	91	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	New York Shipbuilding (sh.)	200,000	Oct. 6, '24	2	Q	20	20	20	20	20	20	—	1,300	
92	91	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	New York State Railways	19,997,700	Nov. 1, '23	1 1/2	Q	20	20	20	20	20	20	—	2,900	
92	91	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	New York State Railways pf.	3,802,500	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	99	99	99	99	99	99	+ 1 1/2	1,000	
92	91	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	New York Steam pf. (sh.)	29,921	Dec. 15, '24	50c	Q	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	200	
92	91	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Niagara Falls Power (sh.)	17,818	Dec. 15, '24	50c	Q	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	—	1,300	
92	91	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Niagara Falls Power pf. (\$25)	16,647,900	Jan. 15, '25	43 1/2	Q	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	—	1,300	
92	91	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power pf.	5,808,000	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	24	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	—	2,900	
18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk Southern	134,928,700	Dec. 19, '24	1 1/2	Q	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	—	11,200	
18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Nov. 19, '24	1 1/2	Q	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	—	100	
18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	North American (\$10)	28,266,500	Jan. 1, '25	85c	Q	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	—	2,900	
18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	North American pf. (\$50)	29,085,750	Jan. 1, '25	75c	Q	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	—	1,000	
18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	North American Central (\$50)	27,078,550	Jan. 15, '25	75c	SA	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	11,400	
18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	Northern Pacific	247,998,400	Feb. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	—	1,500	
18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	Nunnally Company (sh.)	100,000	Dec. 31, '24	50c	SA	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	—	200	
50	48 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO., new (sh.)	150,000	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	—	3,900
98	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	Onyx Hosiery (sh.)	160,000	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	26	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	—	300	
98	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	Onyx Hosiery pf.	3,500,000	Jan. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	—	300	
98	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	Orpheum Circuit (\$1)	549,170	Jan. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	1,500	
98	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	Orpheum Circuit pf.	6,700,000	Jan. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2,700	
104 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	Otis Elevator (\$50)	16,118,800	Jan. 15, '25	1 1/2	Q	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103				

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges, 1924-1925						STOCKS.		Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend, Per Cent.	Period.	Last Week's Transactions.								
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Date.	First.				High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales				
16	0 1/2	105	102 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2	Jan. 12	20 1/2	Jan. 27	Sherrin-Williams 1st pf.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	23 1/2	23 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	69,900
34 1/2	22 1/2	37	35 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	Jan. 31	32 1/2	Jan. 16	Simms Petroleum (\$10)	7,205,000	Jan. 2, '25	50c	Q	33 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	+ 3/4	9,900
101 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	Jan. 15	100 1/2	Jan. 7	Simmons Company (sh.)	984,529	Jan. 2, '25	50c	Q	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2	100
39 1/2	16 1/2	27 1/2	15 1/2	24 1/2	21 1/2	Jan. 31	24 1/2	Jan. 2	Simmons Company pf.	6,307,800	Feb. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	19 1/2	24 1/2	16 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	274,900
89 1/2	80 1/2	90	75 1/2	133	123 1/2	Jan. 31	84 1/2	Jan. 2	Sinclair Consolidated Oil (sh.)	4,481,282	May 31, '24	50c	Q	89 1/2	93	89	93	+ 4 1/4	3,300
35	12 1/2	29	17 1/2	29 1/2	24 1/2	Jan. 31	28 1/2	Jan. 6	Sinclair Consolidated Oil pf.	18,541,100	Nov. 15, '24	2	Q	89 1/2	93	89	93	+ 4 1/4	155,300
63 1/2	39 1/2	84 1/2	52 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	Jan. 23	82 1/2	Jan. 5	Skelly Oil (\$25)	25,654,000	Dec. 20, '24	1 1/2	Q	85 1/2	86 1/2	85	86 1/2	+ 1/2	3,900
90	68	90 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	85 1/2	Jan. 9	85 1/2	Jan. 2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2	4,100
79	38 1/2	95 1/2	58 1/2	69	61 1/2	Jan. 23	62	Jan. 6	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	6,700,000	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	67	67	65	65	+ 1 1/2	400
100 1/2	92 1/2	100 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 29	99 1/2	Jan. 9	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 31, '24	2	Q	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+ 1/2	100
95 1/2	84 1/2	105 1/2	85 1/2	108 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 9	102	Jan. 2	Southern Pacific	372,380,900	Jan. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	105 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1/2	28,400
39 1/2	24 1/2	79 1/2	38 1/2	85 1/2	77 1/2	Jan. 31	77 1/2	Jan. 2	Southern Railway	120,000,000	Feb. 2, '25	1 1/2	Q	81	85 1/2	80 1/2	84 1/2	+ 3/4	75,500
70 1/2	63	85	66 1/2	86 1/2	78 1/2	Jan. 10	83	Jan. 2	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1 1/2	Q	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	+ 1/2	2,200
97 1/2	85	100 1/2	86 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	Jan. 31	100 1/2	Jan. 2	Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio stock tr. reest.	5,670,330	Oct. 1, '24	2	SA	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2	1,900
105	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	Jan. 31	100 1/2	Jan. 30	Spicer Manufacturing (sh.)	4,737,750	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2	1,900
27 1/2	11 1/2	20	7 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	Jan. 7	17 1/2	Jan. 30	Spicer Manufacturing pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	2	Q	95	96	95	96	+ 1 1/2	200
97 1/2	88	98 1/2	78 1/2	96	84 1/2	Jan. 5	94 1/2	Jan. 2	Standard Gas & Electric (sh.)	333,192	Jan. 26, '25	75c	Q	44 1/2	44 1/2	43	43	+ 1/2	100
90 1/2	60 1/2	73 1/2	39 1/2	71 1/2	61 1/2	Jan. 5	68 1/2	Jan. 20	Standard Milling	12,492,000	Dec. 29, '24	1 1/2	Q	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2	1,100
81	47 1/2	68 1/2	35 1/2	66 1/2	51 1/2	Jan. 29	61 1/2	Jan. 20	Standard Oil of California (\$25)	235,228,425	Dec. 15, '24	50c	Q	64 1/2	66 1/2	63 1/2	66 1/2	+ 2 1/2	117,800
64 1/2	47 1/2	68 1/2	35 1/2	66 1/2	51 1/2	Jan. 29	61 1/2	Jan. 20	Standard Oil of New Jersey (\$25)	507,301,775	Dec. 15, '24	25c	Q	43	47	43	47	+ 4	256,400
44 1/2	30 1/2	42 1/2	23 1/2	41 1/2	34 1/2	Jan. 31	40 1/2	Jan. 31	Standard Oil of New Jersey pf.	199,872,500	Dec. 15, '24	1 1/2	Q	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	+ 1/2	1,200
118 1/2	114 1/2	119 1/2	115 1/2	118 1/2	114 1/2	Jan. 16	118 1/2	Jan. 31	Standard Oil of New Jersey pf.	199,872,500	Dec. 15, '24	1 1/2	Q	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	+ 1/2	1,200
10	35 1/2	110	80	136	104	Jan. 16	144	Jan. 2	Standard Plate Glass pf.	5,393,800	Oct. 1, '24	3 1/2	SA	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2	1,200
97 1/2	51	65 1/2	35 1/2	65 1/2	51 1/2	Jan. 23	62 1/2	Jan. 17	Sterling Products (sh.)	625,000	Feb. 2, '25	8 1/2	Q	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64	+ 1	1,900
115 1/2	109 1/2	115 1/2	111 1/2	113	113	Jan. 28	113	Jan. 28	Stern Brothers 9 1/2 pf.	2,837,800	Dec. 1, '24	2	Q	113	113	113	113	+ 1 1/2	100
124 1/2	74	100 1/2	48 1/2	77 1/2	70 1/2	Jan. 3	70 1/2	Jan. 2	Stewart-Warner Speedometer (sh.)	600,000	Nov. 15, '24	\$1.25	Q	72 1/2	73 1/2	70 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1 1/2	17,800
94 1/2	59 1/2	84 1/2	54 1/2	79 1/2	67 1/2	Jan. 3	67 1/2	Jan. 26	Stewart-Warner Speedometer pf.	80,000	Jan. 2, '25	\$1.50	Q	67	68 1/2	67	68 1/2	+ 1 1/2	15,800
117	112	115	110	114 1/2	114 1/2	Jan. 19	114 1/2	Jan. 29	Studebaker Company (sh.)	1,875,000	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	100
15	7	12 1/2	6	11	11	Jan. 13	9 1/2	Jan. 27	Submarine Boat (sh.)	766,900	Dec. 1, '24	1 1/2	Q	9 1/2	10	9 1/2	10	+ 1/2	2,400
6 1/2	2 1/2	8 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Jan. 31	4 1/2	Jan. 17	Superior Oil (sh.)	1,112,268	Dec. 20, '20	50c	Q	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 1/2	2,700
34	23 1/2	35 1/2	23 1/2	41 1/2	35 1/2	Jan. 10	35 1/2	Jan. 2	Superior Oil pf.	10,000,000	Feb. 2, '25	75c	Q	37	37	37	37	+ 1/2	900
100	90	100 1/2	90 1/2	100 1/2	90 1/2	Jan. 31	100 1/2	Jan. 2	Svenska Company of America (\$50)	5,000,000	Dec. 31, '24	2	SA	9	10	9	10	+ 1	1,000
100	90	100 1/2	90 1/2	100 1/2	90 1/2	Jan. 31	100 1/2	Jan. 2	Symington certificates (sh.)	300,000	Dec. 31, '24	1 1/2	Q	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2	3,300
100	90	100 1/2	90 1/2	100 1/2	90 1/2	Jan. 31	100 1/2	Jan. 2	Symington, Class A (sh.)	200,000	Dec. 31, '24	1 1/2	Q	22 1/2	23	21 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2	11,800
12 1/2	8	9 1/2	6 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Jan. 2	11 1/2	Jan. 15	TELAUTOGRAPH CORP. temp. etc.	189,000	Dec. 1, '24	25c	Q	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2	5,900
52 1/2	34 1/2	45 1/2	37 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	Jan. 31	48 1/2	Jan. 5	Tennessee Copper & Chemical (sh.)	794,504	Jan. 15, '24	25c	Q	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	+ 1/2	11,300
29 1/2	14 1/2	48 1/2	19 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	Jan. 10	43 1/2	Jan. 27	Texas Company (\$25)	164,450,000	Dec. 31, '24	75c	Q	45 1/2	48 1/2	45 1/2	48 1/2	+ 3 1/2	103,400
124 1/2	74	100 1/2	48 1/2	77 1/2	70 1/2	Jan. 3	70 1/2	Jan. 2	Texas Gulf Sulphur (\$10)	6,350,000	Dec. 15, '24	\$2.25	Q	107 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1 1/2	23,600
124 1/2	74	100 1/2	48 1/2	77 1/2	70 1/2	Jan. 3	70 1/2	Jan. 2	Texas & Pacific	38,760,000	Dec. 15, '24	25c	Q	43 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	+ 1/2	15,900
324	274	325	260	310	310	Jan. 6	300	Jan. 15	Texas & Pacific Land Trust	2,068,700	June 30, '23	25c	Q	16 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1 1/2	87,500
19 1/2	8 1/2	16 1/2	8 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Jan. 12	11 1/2	Jan. 28	The Fair pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	12 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2	1,800
144	94	161	116 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	Jan. 31	148 1/2	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	16,590,000	Jan. 1, '16	1	Q	138 1/2	148 1/2	137 1/2	148 1/2	+ 12 1/2	10,200
45	23 1/2	41 1/2	23 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	Jan. 30	38 1/2	Jan. 2	Tide Water Oil	50,000,000	Dec. 31, '24	1 1/2	Q	39	39	38 1/2	3		

1925

FEB 2

Transactions on the New York Curb

WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1925.

Trading by Days				
	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	145,435	229,470	145,420	\$784,000
Tuesday	123,710	231,680	157,980	\$646,000
Wednesday	117,325	236,785	164,610	\$757,000
Thursday	131,600	343,640	140,940	\$818,000
Friday	102,845	236,490	194,170	\$728,000
Saturday	75,065	150,200	119,100	\$461,000

Total 695,920 1,428,265 922,230 \$4,194,000 \$461,000
 Cities Service Scrip. \$52,000

INDUSTRIALS				
Range, 1925	High	Low	Last	Net
37 1/2	35	200 ADIRONDACK P & L	35 1/2	35 - 1/2
67 1/2	57	600 Allied Packers prior pf.	65 1/2	63 + 1/2
93 1/2	8	1,000 Do new	8 1/2	8 1/2 - 1/4
42 1/2	42	50 Amal Leather pf.	42 1/2	42 - 1/2
120 1/2	120	10 Amer Cyanamid Co.	120 1/2	120 + 1/2
82 1/2	72 1/2	8,200 Am Gas & Elec, new	78 1/2	74 + 1/2
40 1/2	45	800 Do pf.	46 1/2	45 - 1/2
13 1/2	11 1/2	200 Am Hawaiian SS.	13 1/2	13 + 1/2
146 1/2	137	1,550 Am Lt & Traction	146 1/2	146 + 1/2
96 1/2	94	50 Do pf.	94 1/2	94 - 1/2
16 1/2	16	10 Do warrants	16 1/2	16 - 1/2
67 1/2	55	29,600 An Pow & Light, new	61 1/2	55 - 1/2
89 1/2	87 1/2	12 1/2 Do pf.	89 1/2	87 1/2 - 1/2
36 1/2	33 1/2	5,200 Am Superpower Corp	33 1/2	33 1/2 - 1/2
36 1/2	34	4,300 Do Class A	36 1/2	34 - 1/2
25 1/2	24 1/2	1,100 Apco Mfg, Cl A, w i.	25 1/2	24 1/2 - 1/2
83 1/2	73 1/2	600 Appalachian Power	76 1/2	73 1/2 - 1/2
90 1/2	90	20 Do pf.	90 1/2	90 - 1/2
20 1/2	20	400 Assoc G & El, Cl A, w i.	20 1/2	20 - 1/2
1 1/2	1	1,900 Atlantic Fruit & Sug.	1 1/2	1 - 1/2

5 1/2	5	400 BLYN SHOES, INC.	5 1/2	5 - 1/2
149 1/2	133	1,780 Borden Co.	149 1/2	142 1/2 + 5/8
28 1/2	18	32,800 Boissonault G Co.	28 1/2	18 - 1/2
48 1/2	48	2,000 Botson Mills, Inc.	48 1/2	48 - 1/2
39 1/2	35	10,600 Briggs Mfg Co.	36 1/2	35 1/2 - 1/2
9 1/2	8	3,800 Brooklyn City R.R.	8 1/2	8 - 1/2
26 1/2	25	5,800 Brit-Am Tob Coup.	26 1/2	25 - 1/2
105 1/2	103	90 Bur Ad Mch, new pf.	105 1/2	103 + 1/2
111 1/2	110 1/2	20 CAMPBELL SOUP pf.	111 1/2	111 + 1/2
3 1/2	3	1,800 Car Light & Pow.	3 1/2	3 + 1/2
26 1/2	20 1/2	3,200 Cent Cast Iron Pipe	22 1/2	22 - 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1,100 Chapin Sacks, Inc.	1 1/2	1 1/2 - 1/2
13 1/2	13	1,800 Chatterton & Son	13 1/2	13 - 1/2
24 1/2	20 1/2	100 Checker Cab Mfg Co.	21 1/2	21 - 1/2
30 1/2	30 1/2	400 Chicago Nipple, A, new	30 1/2	30 1/2 - 1/2
46 1/2	40 1/2	1,500 Childs Co, new	46 1/2	45 1/2 - 1/2
21 1/2	21	100 Cleveland Motors	21 1/2	21 - 1/2
126 1/2	116	1,925 Commonwealth Power	122 1/2	121 - 1/2
82 1/2	79 1/2	700 Do pf.	80 1/2	80 - 1/2
50 1/2	37	525 Do warrants	41 1/2	37 - 1/2
34 1/2	31 1/2	5,300 Cons G of Balt, new	33 1/2	32 1/2 - 1/2
115 1/2	108 1/2	3,000 Cont Bak, Cl A, w i.	111 1/2	110 1/2 - 1/2
20 1/2	21 1/2	28,400 Do Class B	25 1/2	24 1/2 + 1/2
94 1/2	91 1/2	2,400 Do pf.	93 1/2	92 1/2 - 1/2
26 1/2	23 1/2	100 Continental Tobacco	24 1/2	24 - 1/2
39 1/2	37 1/2	2,600 Cuba Co.	37 1/2	37 1/2 - 1/2
105 1/2	80	640 Cudahy Packers	105 1/2	80 - 1/2
16 1/2	14 1/2	1,000 Curtiss Aero & M, Inc.	15 1/2	15 + 1/2
64 1/2	57	1,200 Do pf.	63 1/2	63 + 1/2

10 1/2	17 1/2	10,300 DAVID GRIMES RAD	10 1/2	17 1/2 - 1/2
31 1/2	26 1/2	100 Davies (William A.)	28 1/2	28 1/2 - 1/2
31 1/2	26 1/2	26,000 Do For Radio v t c, w i.	27 1/2	28 1/2 - 1/2
126 1/2	120 1/2	275 Delaware L & W Coal	124 1/2	123 1/2 + 1/2
20 1/2	10 1/2	3,000 Doehler Die Cast	10 1/2	10 - 1/2
35 1/2	30 1/2	11,900 DuPont Corp & Radio	30 1/2	30 - 1/2
31 1/2	28 1/2	800 Dunhill Int.	30 1/2	30 + 1/2
17 1/2	10 1/2	5,700 Duplex Cond & Radio	14 1/2	10 1/2 - 1/2
1 1/2	1	300 Du Pont Motors, Inc.	1 1/2	1 - 1/2
21 1/2	17	3,400 Durant Motor	17 1/2	17 + 1/2
32 1/2	26	4,000 Duz Co, Inc, Class A	32 1/2	30 1/2 + 1/2
65 1/2	60	110 EAST PENN ELEC.	65 1/2	65 - 1/2
91 1/2	65 1/2	47,600 El Bond & Shares H	71 1/2	65 1/2 - 3/8
103 1/2	102	750 Do pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2 - 1/2
48 1/2	40	12,200 Elec Investors, without	48 1/2	44 + 1/2
15 1/2	14	100 Elect Rwy Sec.	14 1/2	14 - 1/2
41 1/2	36	2,800 FEDERATED MET.	39 1/2	36 1/2 - 1/2
11 1/2	6 1/2	3,500 Film Insp M Co, Inc.	11 1/2	10 - 1/2
98 1/2	98	20 Firestone Tire & Rub.	98 1/2	98 - 1/2
130 1/2	117 1/2	130 Foundation Co pf.	130 1/2	130 + 1/2
320 1/2	290	230 Ford Mot of Canada	300 1/2	290 - 1/2
33 1/2	26 1/2	7,000 Freed-Elsman Radio	26 1/2	26 1/2 - 1/2
28 1/2	22	18,500 Freshman (Chas) Co.	25 1/2	24 - 1/2

17 1/2	10 1/2	1,600 GAROD CORP.	14 1/2	10 1/2 - 4 1/2
13 1/2	13 1/2	100 Gen Alum & Brass	13 1/2	13 1/2 - 1/2
31 1/2	31 1/2	100 Georgia Lt, Pwr & Ry	31 1/2	31 1/2 - 1/2
81 1/2	78	20 Gen Gas & Elec.	81 1/2	78 - 1/2
80 1/2	80	50 Do conv pf.	80 1/2	80 - 1/2
67 1/2	57 1/2	8,500 Gillette Safety Razor	66 1/2	64 1/2 - 1/2
122 1/2	118 1/2	800 Glen Alden Coal	120 1/2	119 - 1/2
29 1/2	24 1/2	19,100 Goodyear Tire & Rub.	29 1/2	28 1/2 + 1/2
73 1/2	60	1,400 Grand 5, 10 & 25c Stores	69 1/2	66 1/2 - 1/2
17 1/2	15 1/2	2,300 Grennan Bakeries	17 1/2	16 1/2 + 1/2
4 1/2	3 1/2	100 HALL, SWITCH & SIG	4 1/2	4 - 1/2
6 1/2	6	500 Happiness C S Fds Shs	6 1/2	6 - 1/2
7 1/2	6 1/2	4,000 Do Cla A	6 1/2	6 1/2 - 1/2
51 1/2	41	16,600 Hazeltine Corp	45 1/2	45 1/2 + 1/2
108 1/2	106	50 Hercules Powder pf.	106 1/2	106 - 1/2
3 1/2	2	1,300 Heyden Chemical	2 1/2	2 - 1/2
12 1/2	11 1/2	900 INTL CONCRETE IND	11 1/2	11 1/2 - 1/2
6 1/2	5	1,700 Intcont Rubber	6 1/2	5 1/2 - 1/2
43 1/2	37 1/2	7,300 Int Match n-v pf, w i.	42 1/2	40 1/2 - 1/2
46 1/2	43 1/2	200 Inter Utilities, Cl A	46 1/2	46 - 1/2
17 1/2	12 1/2	4,800 Do Class B	12 1/2	12 1/2 - 1/2
14 1/2	11 1/2	3,000 Inter-Ocean Radio	13 1/2	11 1/2 - 1/2

9 1/2	7 1/2	2,000 JONES (J W) RADIO	8 1/2	7 1/2 - 1/2
60 1/2	49	2,200 KEY SOLETHERR	55 1/2	49 - 1/2
23 1/2	21 1/2	500 Keiner Wms Stmp, w i	22 1/2	21 1/2 - 1/2
9 1/2	8 1/2	400 LANDOVER HOLDG	9 1/2	9 - 1/2
117 1/2	105	3,900 Lehigh Power Corp	111 1/2	108 - 1/2
20 1/2	18 1/2	17,900 Lib Val Coal cfs, new	18 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/2
87 1/2	81	925 Do sales	84 1/2	82 1/2 - 1/2
9 1/2	8 1/2	1,200 Libby, McN & L, new	8 1/2	8 1/2 - 1/2
9 1/2	7 1/2	9,700 Lib Rad Chain Stores	9 1/2	8 1/2 + 1/2
53 1/2	49 1/2	2,600 Long Bell Lum, Cl A	51 1/2	49 1/2 - 1/2
10 1/2	9 1/2	200 MARCONI WIRELESS	9 1/2	9 1/2 - 1/2
43 1/2	39	3,500 Mesgle Co	43 1/2	43 + 1/2
43 1/2	39	530 Mesabi Iron	43 1/2	43 - 1/2
90 1/2	84	3,060 Middle West Utilities	90 1/2	87 - 1/2
31 1/2	24	200 Midvale Co	24 1/2	24 1/2 - 1/2
15 1/2	15 1/2	100 Motor Wheel	15 1/2	15 1/2 + 1/2
45 1/2	42	1,300 Murray Body Corp	42 1/2	42 - 1/2
21 1/2	18 1/2	29,100 Music Master Corp, w i	21 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/2
29 1/2	16 1/2	7,200 NATL DIST PR v t c	29 1/2	28 1/2 + 1/2

Range, 1925				
High	Low	Sales	High	Low
240 1/2	18 1/2	300 Natl Leather	210 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/2
98 1/2	95	2,800 Natl Power & Light	98 1/2	98 - 1/2
38 1/2	33 1/2	100 N Y Transport	38 1/2	38 1/2 + 1/2
247 1/2	230	70 Natl Tea	240 1/2	235 - 1/2
111 1/2	110 1/2	250 N Y Telephone pf.	111 1/2	111 1/2 + 1/2
88 1/2	84 1/2	1,800 Nickel Plate, new, w i	86 1/2	84 1/2 - 1/2
87 1/2	84 1/2	1,900 Do pf, w i	86 1/2	84 1/2 - 1/2
9 1/2	7 1/2	300 Nor States Pwr of Del	8 1/2	7 1/2 - 1/2

17 1/2	15 1/2	1,800 OMNIBUS CORP vot	15 1/2	15 1/2 - 1/2
91 1/2	90	100 Do Ser A cum pf.	90 1/2	90 - 1/2
19 1/2	18	9,000 PAIGE DET MOT C'R	18 1/2	18 1/2 + 1/2
130 1/2	127	10 Penn Water & Pwr	127 1/2	127 - 1/2
36 1/2	33 1/2	700 Power Corp of N Y	36 1/2	33 1/2 - 1/2
43 1/2	41 1/2	16,000 Pratt & Lambert, w i	43 1/2	41 1/2 - 1/2
44 1/2	42	200 Prophylactic Brush	42 1/2	42 - 1/2
26 1/2	10 1/2	400 Power Sec	24 1/2	22 - 1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	200 Pyrene Ice Cream	11 1/2	11 1/2 + 1/2
43 1/2	35	1,400 REID MFG CREAM	35 1/2	37 - 1/2
99 1/2	99	400 Reid Ice Cream pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2 - 1/2
18 1/2	17 1/2	1,200 Reid Motors	18 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/2
52 1/2	51	100 Repetti Candy	51 1/2	51 - 1/2
14 1/2	10 1/2	5,800 Rova Radio trust cfs.	14 1/2	12 1/2 - 1/2
14 1/2	14 1/2	2,900 SEAGRAVE, w i	14 1/2	14 1/2 - 1/2
35 1/2	31 1/2	2,400 SHATTUCK CO (F)	34 1/2	32 1/2 - 1/2
21 1/2	13	2,400 Silica Gel, new, v t c	20 1/2	18 - 1/2
20 1/2	17 1/2	400 Sierra Pac Elec	19 1/2	19 - 1/2
20 1/2	19 1/2	600 Singer Manufacturing	20 1/2	20 1/2 + 1/2
10 1/2	6 1/2	5,000 Sleepor Radio v t c	10 1/2	17 1/2 - 1/2
100 1/2	101 1/2	20 Southern Cal Edison	102 1/2	102 1/2 - 1/2
91 1/2	88	20 Do pf	89 1/2	89 1/2 - 1/2
66 1/2	53 1/2	1,300 Southeastern Pwr & Lt	53 1/2	53 1/2 - 1/2
108 1/2	107	70 S W Bell Tel Co	108 1/2	108 1/2 - 1/2
10 1/2	6 1/2	38,000 Southern Cal & Ion	9 1/2	9 - 1/2
27 1/2	26	6,200 Standard Pub, Class A	26 1/2	26 1/2 + 1/2
35 1/2	32	3,400 Stutz Motor Car	32 1/2	32 1/2 - 1/2
118 1/2	114	500 Swift & Co	115 1/2	117 1/2 + 1/2

60 1/2	51	800 TENN ELEC POWER	53 1/2	51 1/2 - 1/2
74 1/2	74 1/2	150 Do 2d pf.	74 1/2	73 1/2 + 1/2
22 1/2	15 1/2	19,300 Thermodyne Radio	21 1/2	16 1/2 - 1/2
25 1/2	16 1/2	11,600 Thompson (R E) Radio	16 1/2	16 1/2 - 1/2
5 1/2	3 1/2	800 Tobacco Products Exp.	4 1/2	4 - 1/2
41 1/2	40	300 Todd Shipyards	40 1/2	40 - 1/2
24 1/2	18	3,800 Tower Mfg Corp.	20 1/2	19 - 1/2
69 1/2	69 1/2	4,100 UN CARBIDE & CAR.	69 1/2	67 - 1/2
32 1/2	32	1,000 Un Gas & Elec, new	32 1/2	32 1/2 - 1/2
43 1/2	42 1/2	1,000 Un Light & Pwr, Cl A	43 1/2	43 - 1/2
28 1/2	26 1/2	1,000 Un Shoe Machine	28 1/2	27 - 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1,000 Universal Pictures, w i	27 1/2	27 - 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1,800 U S Light & Heat	1 1/2	1 1/2 - 1/2
2 1/2	2 1/2	1,000 Do pf	2 1/2	2 1/2 - 1/2
25 1/2	25	1,200 Util Pwr & Lt, Cl A	25 1/2	25 - 1/2

23½	21	50 VESTA BATTERY . . .	21	21	21	—	2½
116½	105	130 Victor Talking Mach. . .	105	105	105	—	1½
121½	119	200 WARD BAKING, Cl A.120	119	120	120	+	½
45½	41½	3,400 Do B	43½	41½	42½	+	1
95½	92½	1,000 Do pf	95	94½	95	—	½
30½	28½	500 Warren Bros	28½	28½	28½	—	½
30½	30½	8,200 Ware Radio Corp . .	35½	30½	31½	—	½
32½	35	2,900 Western Power . . .	36	35	36	—	½
95	83½	490 Do pf	95	83½	95	+	8½
17½	15½	100 White Rock Min Sp. n.	15½	15½	15½	—	½
7½	4½	19,400 Wicklow-Spencer Stl. .	5½	4½	4½	—	½
22	18½	3,700 WELLYE TAXI, N.Y.	18½	18½	18½	—	½

Out-of-Town Markets

Continued from Page 192.

145 Public Service.....	112½	109	112½
72 Do 7s pf.....	105½	103	105½
50 Do 6s pf.....	93½	93½	93½
572 Do no par.....	114	110	113
72 Quaker Oats pf.....	104	103½	104
9,205 Real Silk Hose.....	73½	67½	73½
1,005 Reo Motor.....	18½	18	18½
325 Ryan Car.....	32	31½	31½
2,885 Standard Gas & Elec.....	44	43½	43½
725 Do pf.....	52	51½	52
28,750 Stewart-Warner Speedom.....	73½	70½	72½
6,240 Swift & Co.....	118½	116	117½
28,645 Swift International.....	33½	32½	33½
980 Thompson (J. E.).....	47	45½	46
9,370 Union Carb & Carbon.....	68½	67	67½
465 U. S. Lt. & Power, A.....	49½	48½	49
280 Do B.....	58½	55	58½
1,465 Do pf A.....	86	85	86
2,752 Do pf B.....	47	43	47
390 Union Iron Works.....	4	4	4
4,150 U. S. Gypsum.....	127	124	125½
180 Do pf.....	116	115	115
6,150 Universal Theatres.....	33	30½	33
115 U. S. Lt. & Power.....	25	25	25
15 Vesta Battery.....	21	21	21
4,490 Wahl Co.....	17½	15	15

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
129 Wanner M Castings.....	23	22½	23
2,550 Wolff Mfg.....	9½	7½	8½
50 Do cfs.....	8½	8½	8½
2,625 Wolverine Cement.....	14½	12½	13½
8,150 Wrigley (Wm).....	49½	48½	49½
2,025 Yellow Mfg. H.....	40	38½	39

BONDS (In \$1,000)

1 Armour of Del 5½s.....	92	92	92
71 Chicago City & Con 5s.....	98½	98	98½
6 Chicago Ry & Con 5s.....	84½	83½	83½
4 Do 5s, B.....	44	43½	43½
5 Do adj inc 4s.....	22½	22½	22½
2 Consumers Gas 5s.....	98½	98½	98½
5 Cudahy Packing 5s.....	93	93	93
2 N. W. Elevated 5s.....	80	80	80
3 Pub Svc N. H. 5s.....	92½	92	92½
2 Swift & Co 5s.....	98½	98½	98½

Boston

MINING.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Adventure.....	23	23	23
905 Anaconda.....	45	43½	44½
330 Arcadian.....	25	24	24½
1,710 Arizona Commercial.....	13½	12	13½
6,650 Bingham.....	33½	32	32½
208 Calumet & Arizona.....	55½	54	55½

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,300 Carson.....	50	50	50
3,220 Calumet & Hecla.....	17½	17	17½
100 Cliff.....	3½	3½	3½
1,092 Copper Range.....	30	27	29½
650 Davis-Daly.....	65	62	65
227 East Butte.....	5	4½	5
270 Franklin.....	1½	1½	1½
240 Granby.....	18½	18½	18½
20 Hancock.....	1½	1½	1½
375 Helvetia.....	2	2	2
978 Hardy Coal.....	22½	21½	22½
253 Island Creek Coal.....	137½	133½	139½
217 Do pf.....	97	96	97
260 Isle Royale.....	18	17½	18
434 Kennecott Copper.....	55½	54	55½
8 Keweenaw.....	1½	1½	1½
50 Kerr Lake.....	1½	1½	1½
165 Lake Copper.....	2½	2½	2½
267 Mayflower-Old Colony.....	2½	2½	2½
400 Mason Valley.....	2½	2½	2½
445 Mass Con.....	100	90	100
718 Mohawk.....	38½	36	38½
64 New River pf.....	54½	54½	54½
1,210 New Cornelia.....	23	22	22½
100 New Dominion, A.....	40	40	40
80 Nipissing.....	6½	6½	6½
420 North Butte.....	3	2½	2½
350 Old Dominion.....	25	23½	25
87 Ojibway.....	39	30	30
200 Park City.....	4½	4½	4½
200 Potosi.....	14½	14	14

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,715 Quincy.....	34½	30½	33½
84 Ray Consol.....	15½	14½	15½
530 Seneca.....	75	40	75
1,100 St. Mary's Land.....	46	40½	44½
790 Shannon.....	1½	1	1
440 Superior & Boston.....	1½	1½	1½
250 Superior Copper.....	2½	2½	2½
240 U. S. Smelting, R & M.....	37	34½	36½
255 Do pf.....	46	45½	45½
50,850 Utah Apex.....	8	5½	6½
19,570 Utah Metals.....	98	60	88
830 Victoria.....	1.00	70	1.00
1,100 Winona.....	30	15	20

RAILROADS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
120 Boston & Albany.....	163	162½	162½
393 Boston Elevated.....	79½	78	79
19 Do pf.....	92½	92½	92½
78 Do 1st pf.....	114½	114	114
223 Do 2d pf.....	99	98	98½
896 Boston & Maine.....	17	15	17
45 Do pf.....	18	18	18
20 Chi J & Un Skyds pf.....	90½	90	90
1,290 Eastern Mass Ry.....	34½	32½	33½
170 Do pf.....	68	66½	66½
110 Do pf B.....	60	58	59½
1,337 Do adj.....	43½	41	43½
63 Maine Central.....	32	30	32
2,240 N. Y. N. H. & H.....	31½	29½	30½
20 Norwich & Worcester pf.....	101	100	101
178 Old Colony.....	97½	96	96½
2 Vermont & Mass.....	88	88	88

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New Issue

February 2, 1925

\$20,000,000

Est Railroad Company of France

(Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de l'Est)

7% External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated November 1, 1924

Due November 1, 1954

Interest payable May 1 and November 1. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, registerable as to principal. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., New York, without deduction for any French Taxes present or future. Application will be made in due course to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

A Fund is provided, beginning May 1, 1925, which is calculated to retire the entire issue by maturity, by purchase in the market at or below 100% and interest, or if not so obtainable, by call by lot at 100% and interest. Redeemable as a whole at 105% and interest on November 1, 1929 or any interest date thereafter.

Information in regard to this issue is given in a letter from M. Maxime Renaudin, President of the Board of Directors of the Est Railroad Company, from which we summarize as follows:

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY

The Est Railroad, which is one of the leading French railroads, operates 3,124 miles of track and connects the city of Paris with Belgium, Luxembourg, Alsace, Lorraine and Switzerland. The geographical situation of its system assures a heavy freight traffic, as it serves one of the most important industrial regions of France, including the metallurgical district of Nancy, and the Briey Basin mines, and lies directly in the line of communication with the countries of Central Europe. Largely for this reason the receipts per mile of the Est Railroad are among the highest of the French Railroads.

OPERATING PROFITS

Dividends have been paid on the common stock of the Est Railroad without interruption since 1846. For 1924 the earnings of the Company after payment of operating expenses, interest, dividends and full provision for reserves will leave a balance sufficient to enable it to contribute approximately 20,000,000 francs to the railroad "Common Fund" referred to below.

Before the war the Company prospered to such an extent that by 1911 it had repaid all advances theretofore made to it by the French Government on account of interest, and was free of debt. That part of the Company's system which was destroyed during the war (approximately one-fifth) has since been restored, the cost of restoration having been met by the Government, and all debts of the Company to the Government contracted from 1914 to 1921 have been cancelled.

SECURITY

This is the first foreign loan contracted by the Company. The bonds are the direct obligation of the Est Railroad Company, rank pari-passu with all other issues of the Company now outstanding, and the Company covenants that it will not place any mortgage, lien or other charge on any of its properties or revenues without causing this issue to share ratably in the security created by such mortgage, lien or charge.

GUARANTY OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT

The payment of interest and sinking funds on outstanding bonds of the Est Railroad Company, and amortization of and dividends on its capital stock is secured:

1. By the operating receipts of the road;
2. By the "Common Fund" of all the large French Railroad Systems into which Fund certain excess receipts of all Systems are paid;
3. By the payments which the French Public Treasury has undertaken to effect if necessary to make up any deficit in the Fund.

The "Common Fund" of the French railroads and the undertaking of the French Government in connection therewith are described in detail in the President's letter.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE

The proceeds of this issue are to be used to meet the cost of constructing new lines, for repairs and improvements, and the purchase of rolling stock.

We offer these bonds for delivery, when as and if issued and received by us and subject to the approval of legal matters by our counsel, Messrs. Coudert Brothers, in New York and Paris. It is expected that Interim Receipts of Dillon, Read & Co. will be ready for delivery on or about February 10, 1925.

Price 87½ and Interest. To Yield Over 8.10%

Further information is contained in our circular which may be had on request.

Dillon, Read & Co.

Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co.

White, Weld & Co.

Cassatt & Co.

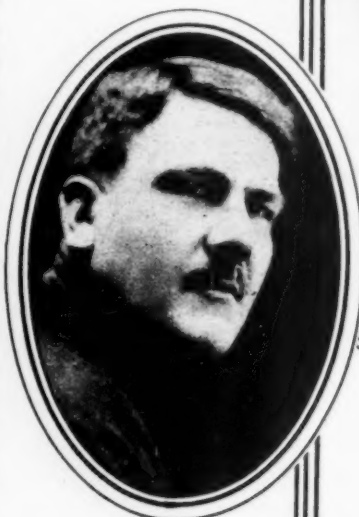
The Union Trust Company

CLEVELAND

The statements herein, partly received by cable, have been accepted by us as accurate but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

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PRESIDENT CALLES.

MEXICO

THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

THE neighborly feeling shown in the business relations of the people of Mexico and the United States is a sure sign that public opinion is crystallizing into a growing friendship which should result in active and mutually beneficial cooperation.

American Manufacturers who systematically advertise in Mexico not only make their products known, but establish strong selling connections which effect cooperation and result in continuous sales.



American Business Executives who visit Mexico become acquainted with details concerning the market and learn of the possibilities open to American exporters.



Foreigners may own lands in Mexico; titles are safe and investors are welcome. The Mexican Government accords sanction to the enterprise of the right sort of American citizens who seek opportunity in Mexico.

To provide informative service on finance, commerce and economics as a matter of record for the careful attention of bankers, investors and business executives throughout the United States, once a month during 1925 authoritative announcements about Mexico will appear in THE ANNALIST under the following headings:

- Mexico—The Best Customer of the United States.
- Mexico's Educational Growth and Development and Its Idealism.
- Mexico's New Oil Wells.
- Mexico's Cities, Monterey and Others.
- Mexico's Diversified Resources.
- Mexico's 15,000,000 People.
- Mexico's Raw Material.
- Mexico's Exports and Imports; Railroad and Steamship Connections.
- Mexico's Money—The Only Country Except the United States with a Firm Gold Monetary Standard.
- Mexico's Prosperity.
- Mexico's Welcome to Visiting Business Executives.

Authorized by Consulado General de Mexico, New York

1925